FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 154

9 August 1983

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U.S. 'OBSTRUCTIONISM' THWARTS TEST BAN AGREEMENT

PM081935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS dispatch: "Two Stances"]

[Text] Geneva -- At a time when the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Moscow Treaty on Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water is being celebrated, the conference hall of the Geneva Palais de Nations has become an arena for bitter clashes between two diametrically opposed stances on the question of the general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

Having adopted a course toward the quantitative buildup and qualitative improvement of its nuclear potential, the United States is refusing to conduct talks on banning nuclear weapon tests, which incidentally is incumbent on it in accordance with the provisions of the Moscow Treaty. It was the fault of the United States that in 1980 the talks between the USSR, the United States, and Britain with a view to drawing up a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests were broken off and that progress in the activity of the Disarmament Committee's special working group was delayed.

The obstructionist course of the United States and its closest allies is being camouflaged by the NATO countries' delegations in the Committee on Disarmament with the aid of an artificially manufactured debate on secondary procedural questions. Exposing these ruses of the enemies of nuclear disarmament, the head of the USSR delegation, V.L. Israelyan, stressed that the chief aim of such an approach is to keep silent about the accords reached and emphasize differences in opinion instead of seeking mutually acceptable accords. "The aim of this," he said, "is perfectly clear: it is to try and convince the world community that it is not any absence of political will on the part of the United States, but difficulties of a technical and other nature allegedly objectively inherent in this problem, which are obstructing the conclusion of a treaty on banning nuclear tests."

U.S. TALK OF PROGRESS IN GENEVA DERIDED

LD081517 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Categorically rejecting Soviet proposals on radical reductions in the medium range systems in the European Continent to absolutely equal levels for NATO and the USSR both in missiles and planes and in nuclear warheads, spokesmen for the American side at the same time make demagogical statements about the "flexibility" of their negotiating stand and claim that the ground has already been prepared in Geneva for advance towards agreement.

General Rowny, the chief of U.S. delegation to the START talks, said at his press conference in Washington, in particular, that one cannot say that no progress is being made at the talks.

The entire course of the Geneva talks shows, however, that the American side has no interest at all in reaching agreement with the Soviet Union on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

Washington's true goal is to achieve military superiority in Europe and to make that continent "the hottest spot" at which the bulk of the nuclear systems of the sides would be targeted in the illusory hope that in this way the United States will be able to pursue a policy of blackmail and armed ventures vis-a-vis socialist countries without jeopardizing its own territory.

Chasing the will-o'-the-wisp of military superiority, the incumbent U.S. Administration is trying to exploit at the talks the fact that NATO includes three nuclear powers (the United States, France and Britain) whereas in the Warsaw Treaty organization the Soviet Union alone has a nuclear shield.

Contrary to elementary logic, the American side insists on comparing the medium range systems of not NATO and the Warsaw Treaty organization but of the United States and the USSR. It is perfectly clear that even with all the other conditions being equal, the acceptance of this American demand would ensure a formalised superiority of NATO over the Warsaw Treaty organization thanks to the nuclear armaments of France and Britain.

Furthermore, Washington demands the right to deploy American missiles with a flight time of less than six minutes to crucial targets in close proximity of the USSR whereas the Soviet Union, of course, according to American logic, should not have a comparable potential anywhere near the United States.

The American side shows neither flexibility nor good will for agreement at the Geneva talks. It does not budge one inch from the demands which are intended to ensure military superiority for the USA and NATO. It is this stand that has deadlocked the Geneva talks on nuclear arms in Europe.

Discourses of spokesmen for the U.S. Administration about some progress at the talks and the desire of President Reagan for an agreement with the USSR are obviously intended for the simpletons.

As a result of the non-constructive stand of the USA, seeking to tip in its favour the balance of forces in the continent, no progress is actually being made at the Geneva talks and the European nations may find themselves faced with a very dangerous situation posing a threat to their peaceful life and future, Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has stated.

RATIONALE GIVEN FOR FRENCH MISSILES IN INF COUNT

PM081128 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 83 Second Edition p 3

[V. Pustov "Notes of an Observer": "Sterile Argument"]

[Text] Recently, statements have been made in Paris with increasing frequency opposing the inclusion of France's nuclear arsenal in working out an appropriate balance of nuclear arms in Europe. Similar statements are being made in London too. But it is in the French capital that the so-called arguments, whose sterility is acknowledged by sober-minded politicians and commentators both in France itself and in the other NATO countries, are being put forward with particular persistence.

Rejection of such inclusion is based, for example, on the fact that France possesses only small nuclear forces in comparison to Soviet and U.S. nuclear forces.

So what, it may be asked, constitutes this "small" arsenal? It has currently reached impressive proportions and, leaving aside aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons, it includes 98 ballistic missiles with 98 nuclear warheads (80 on board 5 nuclear submarines and 18 in silos on the Plateau D'Albion). As attested by General P. Gallois, retired, who is regarded as an authority on nuclear strategy in France, these missiles make it possible to pursue the "strategy of a strike on cities." And it is no secret that it is a question of Soviet cities. Thus, 98 cities are in the sights. The legitimate question arises: What country concerned with ensuring its own security can permit itself to ignore such a threat?

However, 98 missiles is not the limit. Under the new military program for 1984-88, France will have seven new or modernized nuclear submarines at its disposal. The total number of missiles will be increased to 130 and nuclear warheads to 690, that is, sevenfold.

It is alleged in Paris that the inclusion in the reckoning of French nuclear forces "would restrict" and even "reduce to zero the independence" of France's military policy, particularly because it "would prevent" it from carrying out the aforementioned buildup of its nuclear potential. If, it is said in Paris, a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe were reached taking into account French (and British) nuclear arsenals, France would have to get U.S. agreement for the modernization of its arsenal. Otherwise an increase in the number of French missiles and nuclear warheads would result in a violation of the agreed balance in Europe. To restore this balance, General Gallois explains, "The United States would have to reduce the number of its missiles." And this, apparently, suits neither the general nor those who are like-minded in either Paris or Washington.

Nor does the thesis about the "independence" of the French nuclear arsenal cited in Paris to justify rejecting its inclusion stand up to serious objective criticism. On the one hand, it is alleged that this arsenal can only be used in the interests of the defense of France itself and on its own independent decision. On the other hand, it is stressed to the utmost -- at quite a high level too -- that France is currently "the most reliable ally of the United States." As the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out in this connection, "Though France remains outside the NATO military command structure it cooperates closely with the alliance....France's strike forces would be an important factor in any European war scenario." The newspaper cites a U.S. expert's words that "the Russians will always have to take account of" this factor.

Observers also see the results of the recent Williamsburg meeting, at which France together with six other leading Western countries signed a statement on "security" questions, as inconsistent with Paris' proclaimed independence in taking decisions. "The text of the statement," Paris' LE MONDE says, "is a demonstration of 'the Sevens' complete unity. But in that case, the argument against including our nuclear forces in the reckoning at the Geneva talks appears paradoxical." This statement, the paper stresses, confirms that "as regards the most important international problem of the present moment, France has resolved to follow the United States."

D. Mochtane, member of the French Socialist Party National Secretariat, pointed to the contradictory nature of Paris' official position on the question of French nuclear forces. At the present time, he declared, the government's position on the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons is virtually completely based on arguments put forward by the U.S. Administration. The attempts to exclude French nuclear forces in determining the overall balance of the two blocs' armaments, D. Mochtane noted, hardly seem justified if we take account of the fact that for the first time in the history of the Fifth Republic the military program approved by Parliament clearly defines exactly which state is France's enemy.

H. Scheer, Social Democratic Party of Germany deputy in the West German Bundestag, has also sharply criticized the refusal to include the French and British nuclear arsenals in the reckoning. The Soviet Union demands the inclusion of these weapons, he said, because this is sensible, necessary, logical, and consistent in the sphere of European control of nuclear armaments.

As we can see, a dispassionate analysis of the arguments against the inclusion in the reckoning of France's (and also Britain's) nuclear forces reveals their groundlessness and complete sterility and confirms the just and constructive nature of the Soviet proposals at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

"The demand to include Britain's and France's nuclear weapons on the side of NATO is not a bargaining point for us, but an objective necessity conditioned by the interests of ensuring our security," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, said in reply to a TASS correspondent's questions. "The Soviet Union must and will in any case have the equivalent of the aforementioned armaments."

Of course, it is not France which is the main obstacle on the path toward a successful conclusion of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. The aspirations of both Washington and the Atlantic bloc's military-political leadership to secure for themselves major military advantages in Europe can be clearly seen behind the refusal to include French and British nuclear armaments in NATO's medium-range nuclear forces in Europe. In the current tense international situation the peoples have a right to expect from all who declare their concern for the fate of peace -- including the French Government -- a more constructive approach to the solution of one of the most important problems of today, the limitation of nuclear weapons on our continent. Such an approach presupposes a sensible compromise on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security of each side.

JUSTIFICATION FOR SS-20 DEPLOYMENT MADE

AU081035 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 3 Aug 83 p 5

[Viktor Aleksandrov commentary: "The Soviet Point of View -- What Europe is Learning from Experience"]

[Text] Because of all kinds of statements made by the West on the Warsaw Pact's moves in response to the planned deployment of U.S. missiles in central European countries, APN has suggested that the readers of SLOWO POWSZECHNE should become acquainted with the commentary of foreign affairs expert Viktor Aleksandrov.

The possibility of a response to the planned deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in certain West European countries figures highly in the West's speculations on the results of the meeting of leading party and state activists of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact in Moscow. The attention which has been focused on this issue is quite understandable. In fact, what is important is that all the possibilities of the outcome of the deployment of "Pershing II's" and cruise long-range missiles should be seriously considered.

Washington is suggesting that the deployment of the new missiles will supposedly consolidate the security of the United States' West European allies. It also claims that the outcome of the missile deployment will make it easier to come to an understanding with the Soviet Union, in which case it is not worth worrying about the countermoves made by the Soviet Union and other member countries of the Warsaw Pact, because the first statement is just as untrue as the next.

It is not true that the deployment of first-strike missiles in combat positions will consolidate the security of West European countries. Neither will increasing military power serve the interests of the peace and security of the people.

However, as far as any moves the Warsaw Pact countries may make in response are concerned, then, as we know from experience, these have been and will continue to be made effectively and at the right time. The participants in the Moscow meeting clearly stated that, "Under no circumstances will we tolerate military supremacy over us."

The deployment of the new U.S. missiles would create an additional threat to the security of the USSR and its allies. Sould this happen, the Soviet Union would have to decide to revise its decision on the unilateral moratorium on the further deployment of intermediate-range missiles instead of opting for the missile reduction program it formerly proposed. Aside from that, as the recent declaration made by the Soviet Government clearly states, it would become necessary to implement other measures in agreement with the other member countries of the Warsaw Pact, measures connected with the deployment of additional nuclear weapons as a counterbalance to the growing NATO "nuclear fist" which is composed of forward-based U.S. arms and the intermediate-range nuclear weapons of the other members of this bloc. Essential steps would also be made with regard to U.S. territory. This is not a threat, but a warning to those who, in the race for supremacy over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, are ready to sacrifice the true interests of the people of Europe and of the whole of humanity.

It is worth remembering that the U.S. has more than once tried to gain supremacy in the field of nuclear arms in Europe. Even when the USSR had no intermediate-range weapons at all, hundreds of airplanes were deployed in Western Europe, airplanes which were capable of transporting nuclear weapons whose range extended across the entire territories of the socialist countries in Europe and part of the European territories of the Soviet Union. This was followed by the mobile "Pershing I" missiles which had the same capabilities. Washington is currently basing its arguments on the fact that the "SS-20" missiles can reach the territories of the allies of the U.S. and NATO, although at the same time it makes no mention of the fact that the territories of the allies of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact have long been a target for U.S. "Pershing" missiles and airplanes carrying nuclear weapons. Likewise we cannot overlook the fact that Britain and France have equipped their armed forces with nuclear missiles whose deathly charge can reach as far as the Urals.

The Soviet "SS-20" missiles, which the West is attempting to present as being the "main threat" to Europe, were constructed as much as 15 years after the "Pershings" were deployed in Europe, and considerably after the deployment of British and French nuclear missiles. This was a natural and an effective response to NATO's mounting nuclear potential in Europe, which simply re-established the balance on the continent which had been violated by the NATO countries.

The above-mentioned experience suggests it would be naive to expect the USSR and its allies to patiently watch while missiles are deployed beside its borders with the aim of making a first strike. But competing to consolidate nuclear power is not a road which the socialist countries would like to take. In a joint declaration which they made in Moscow, they stated that they oppose any form of military rivalry, because they are convinced that no world problems, including the historical rivalry between socialist and capitalist countries, can be resolved along the path of war.

An understanding of all the consequences of a nuclear conflict for humanity, as well as the aim of finding a balance, are expressed in the constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union for a substantial reduction of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. If these proposals were implemented, then a threefold reduction of nuclear arms would be possible and it would facilitate a balance between the USSR and NATO both in terms of missiles and airplanes, or warheads and bombs. The Soviet Union would retain as many intermediate-range missiles with warheads as Britain and France had, and as many airplanes and self-propelled nuclear missiles as the NATO countries have, and no more. With such a solution, the Soviet Union would have considerably fewer missiles and warheads than it had in Europe in 1976, when there was not even one "SS-20" missile there.

It would appear from this that there is real possibility of reaching an agreement during the Geneva negotiations and preventing us from sliding further toward a nuclear conflict. The socialist countries call upon the West to draw sensible conclusions which correspond to the most profound interests of all the people of Europe and the whole of humanity.

ZAGLADIN RESPONDS TO LETTER ON EUROMISSILES

PM082000 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Letter from U.S. Professor of Law Richard Delgado and reply by Prof Vadim Zagladin under the rubric "Echo of Our Articles: "No, Not Just Rhetoric"; words in uppercase printed in boldface]

[Text] SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA for 5 June carried publicist Vadim Zagladin's thoughts entitled "Absolute Responsibility." That article elicited a great response and was reprinted in the U.S. press. In this connection the American reader R. Delgado sent the author of the article a letter. We publish his letter and V. Zagladin's reply below.

Esteemed Mr Zagladin!

I am a university professor and the father of two children. Like the majority of Americans, I very much want the two superpowers to avoid a nuclear war which would destroy our countries and a large part of the planet. I also condemn the arms race, which hangs like a storm cloud over mankind's future and diverts extremely essential resources away from the needs of education, medical services, and social security.

I would like to see a world in which children can grow up without experiencing the terrible threat of nuclear war hanging over their heads. This is only possible if the two superpowers radically alter the nature of their relations.

Soviet people must not take literally Reagan's statements about your country as the embodiment of evil. He was addressing a group of religious evangelists at the start of his election campaign. His statements were most likely of a metaphorical and religious nature, not a military and political nature. The majority of Americans condemn his crude language and want his administration to improve relations with your country....

Like many Americans, I condemn the proposed deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, which is already overloaded with nuclear weapons. And yet I do not think that this proposed deployment attests to America's intention suddenly to attack the Soviet Union. Such an attack would contradict our history and traditions; and it would be impossible to destroy all your nuclear weapons.

It would merely confront our country with a destructive counterstrike. However, I agree that the deployment of new missiles in Europe would be a destablizing and foolish step. Perhaps the participants in the arms control talks will be able to work out a way of controlling this dangerous development of events in Europe and other parts of the globe. I sincerely hope so.

Respectfully,

Richard Delgado, professor of law.

To Prof Richard Delgado, 4419 Eastern Avenue North, Seattle, Washington, 98103, United States of America. Copy to THE SEATTLE TIMES.

Esteemed Mr Delgado!

I read with interest your response to my article published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, brief extracts from which were carried by THE SEATTLE TIMES. I am very pleased that you support my article's chief thesis: on the need to struggle to prevent nuclear catastrophe, against the devastating influence of the arms race, and for better Soviet-U.S. relations. I was pleased to learn that many people in the United States also condemn the plans to deploy new American Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe. If the voice of these Americans were heard more loudly, perhaps both Congress and the administration would revise the plans which threaten a new escalation of the arms race.

You write that the majority of Americans condemn President Reagan's crude language against the Soviet Union. I hope that this is so, for it cannot be otherwise. Every reasonable person understands that the USSR and the United States have a common enemy -- the threat of nuclear war -- and, despite the different social and political systems, bellicose rhetoric can only step up tension, which increases the danger of nuclear war. But I disagree that Reagan's statements should not be taken literally and that they were made just in connection with an election campaign. You must know that Reagan proclaimed a "crusade" against the Soviet Union in the British Parliament and that THROUGHOUT his presidency he has regularly been leveling unfounded accusations of all the deadly sins against our country. Since all this is accompanied by real actions in the arms race sphere, by the U.S. allies' rallying behind anti-Soviet slogans, and also by overt interference in socialist countries' internal affairs, we cannot fail to take seriously a propaganda campaign of this sort initiated by the U.S. President.

You write that America's intention to make a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union "would contradict our history and traditions." It is perfectly possible that such designs really are in glaring contradiction with everything which your people's best minds have called on Americans to do. However, how is one to evaluate the statements repeatedly reiterated by your administration and recently reaffirmed in the Scowcroft commission's report that America reserves the right to the FIRST use of nuclear weapons in the event of a conventional war breaking out in Europe? The first use of nuclear weapons means a nuclear first strike. Its suicidal nature is obvious and undoubtedly well known to the Reagan administration. Why then, despite this, does it not renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, as the Soviet Union did in the summer of 1982? Let us say frankly that the dangerous evolution of U.S. military doctrine toward the possibility of nuclear war and the possibility of a first strike cannot fail to concern us, and to concern us very seriously. Like you, I hope it will be possible to find a just and mutually advantageous solution to the disputed issues which divide our countries.

Respectfully,

Prof Vadim Zagladin

CONFERENCE TO BAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS OPENS IN TOKYO

LD010817 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo August 1 TASS -- An international conference for a ban on nuclear weapons opened here today. This forum is being attended by several thousand peace champions of Japan, by delegates from 33 countries, and by representatives of 13 international organisations, among them a delegation of the Soviet Union. Nuclear arms limitation and disarmament matters are the focus of attention of the participants in the conference.

Japanese Policy Criticized

OW040510 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Igor Vykhukhalev report]

[Text] The International Conference on Banning Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs opened in Tokyo on 1 August. This year a record number of delegates attended this conference, held every year on the eve of the tragedy of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Attending the conference are over 660 delegates from 32 countries, including a delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee, and 13 international organizations.

Among the topics for discussion are the current tasks in the international campaign for peace and disarmament; various issues concerning the nuclear arms race; the causes of the danger of the destruction of mankind; and the roles of education, mass media, science, arts, and culture in positively promoting the mass campaign for peace.

Delegates from the host nation and 25 foreign delegates gave reports on the first day. Extending greetings to the delegates on behalf of the preparatory committee, Japanese social activist, Ayako Sekiya, stressed that there is a crisis of the possible danger of nuclear confrontation in Western Europe and East Asia, the areas currently being turned into launch platforms for American nuclear missiles, and that the statement maintaining the possibility of controlling, limiting, or even winning a nuclear war signifies an alarming adventurist concept because it threatens the existence of all mankind.

The Japanese Government's policy of closely following in the wake of the United States and the NATO nations, as well as attempting to turn Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" for the United States, was severely criticized by many Japanese delegates at the conference. Each pointed out that such a policy would draw Japan deeper into the American nuclear strategy, and ran counter to the will of the Japanese people, who have experienced the terror of atomic bombs.

The remarks by Arkhagelskiy, head of the Soviet Peace Committee delegation and deputy chief editor of IZVESTIYA, attracted the attention of all participants at the conference. Mr Arkhagelskiy stated:

The Soviet Government and people maintain that to eliminate the danger of nuclear war it is urgently necessary for all nuclear states to make a declaration of never resorting to nuclear arms, a declaration which the Soviet Union has already made, to immediately freeze both the quantity and quality of all nuclear weapons, eventually reduce and abolish nuclear arms, and stop all nuclear tests immediately.

The conference is scheduled to last 9 days. The Tokyo Declaration will be adopted on 3 August and then the conference will be held in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Condemn Arms Race

LD031437 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1209 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Aug (TASS) -- The participants in the international conference for banning nuclear weapons, completing today the Tokyo part of their work, roundly condemned the escalation of the arms race and militarism. "We reject the propagation of theories of limited and controlled nuclear war which can be won, since the authors of these theories permit with criminal thoughtlessness the possibility of using mass destruction weapons," says the "Tokyo Declaration" adopted by the participants in the conference.

Speakers at the conference criticized the Reagan administration, which continues developing and manufacturing ever more destructive nuclear arms systems, and which is pursuing an aggressive militaristic foreign policy course. Conference delegates sharply criticized the striving of the United States and NATO to deploy a new generation of American nuclear missiles in West Europe.

At the same time the conference organizing committee, summing up the results of discussions at the panel level, highly assessed the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, particularly its pledge not to make a first use of nuclear weapons.

Participants in the conference expressed determination to do everything possible to avert a new spiral of the arms race and to prevent the world from sliding down to a nuclear disaster. The Tokyo Declaration calls for an early agreement on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and supports the idea of "freezing" the nuclear potentials of the United States and the USSR. The conferees expressed solidarity with the campaign of Japanese peace champions against calls at Japanese ports by American ships carrying nuclear weapons, against the strengthening of U.S. nuclear bases, against the further growth of military spending, and against Japan being drawn deeper into U.S. nuclear strategy in the Far East.

The Tokyo forum was attended by about 500 representatives of the peace movement from 33 countries, including the USSR, the United States, Britain, France, China, and delegates of 16 international organizations. The conference for banning nuclear weapons will be continued in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the victims of American atomic bombing in August 1945.

NATO MANEUVERS ON TURKISH-SOVIET BORDER HIT

AU051219 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Vladimir Katin, APN correspondent: "Especially Written for NARODNA ARMIYA": "Provocateurs in NATO Uniforms"]

[Text] Large multinational maneuvers organized by NATO have recently been held in the eastern part of Turkey bordering on the Soviet Union. Infantry and Air Force personnel of the United States, Great Britain, the FRG, Italy, Turkey, and Belgium took part in these offensive operation exercises. NATO headquarters even issued a declaration that these maneuvers were "unprecedented in scope."

We cannot fail to note that NATO leaders have aimed, in addition to their militaristic goals, at harming the good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey. They are trying with all their means to suggest to the Turks an alleged "Soviet threat," even though the Soviet Union, as is well known, has absolutely no claims on Turkey, especially no territorial claims. Always, at all times, even as early as the first day of its existence, the USSR has had and continues to have good relations with Turkey, ties which the Soviet Union has tried to improve and comprehensively develop.

In our opinion, one can feel the desire in Turkey to live in friendship and understanding with the USSR. In this sense one can actually understand the 1 January 1983 declaration by Turkish President Kenan Evren in which he favored a further development of the friendly relations with the Soviet Union based on the principles of good-neighborliness and peace. An analogous desire of the Soviet Union is confirmed by the fact that it has tried for a long time to implement these principles. The traditional good-neighborly relations between the two countries, however, obviously are not to somebody's taste in NATO. This is actually what has led to increasing the number of military bases in Turkey, organizing big maneuvers next to Soviet territory, and deploying intermediate-range U.S. weapons in Turkey.

It is obvious that the NATO leaders are itching to "threaten" the Soviet Union from the territory of Turkey. In doing so they are not in the least interested in protecting the national interests and security of this country since the Soviet Union cannot be frightened by such activities, activities which, however, can harm Soviet-Turkish relations. This actually is the aim of the secretary general and the U.S. generals who are domineering figures in NATO headquarters. Let us have a look at the following fact: At the end of the past month, following the end of the openly provocative maneuvers against the USSR held by NATO on Turkish territory, NATO Secretary General Luns and General Rogers, commander of the NATO joint armed forces in Europe, organized a series of press conferences in Turkey. What did they say to the Turkish public?

According to an assessment of the Turkish observers, these press conferences were shamefully provocative. The NATO leaders set themselves a definite goal: to complicate Soviet-Turkish relations, sow the seeds of hostility, and create an atmosphere in Turkey against their neighbors -- the USSR, Bulgaria, and the other socialist countries. Thus the two NATO leaders disseminated untrue declarations that the USSR allegedly was the main threat to the sovereignty and national independence of Turkey. Thus the foreign guests in Turkey made such statements that were openly provocative and hostile toward the Soviet Union. It is relevant to recall the fact that, according to Turkish legislation, the representatives of foreign countries residing on its territory must restrain from making statements that are hostile and provocative toward the countries with which Turkey has diplomatic relations. By violating local laws, Luns and Rogers actually interferred in the domestic affairs of the Republic of Turkey and neglected the national interests of its people.

It is beyond any doubt that the expansion of the military cooperation with the United States threatens to involve Turkey in dangerous adventures. In this connection we can only agree with the view of the Istanbul COMHURIYET daily which says that by following Washington's course, a number of positions which are of vital importance for the country will be inevitably lost. One is the traditional friendly relationship with the USSR. It is in the interest of Turkey not to shake and undermine these relations as incited by the NATO leaders, but to expand and increase everything good in them which is in keeping with the aspirations of its people.

U.S., JAPAN PREPARE 'IMPORTANT ROLE' FOR ANZUS

LD011002 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 01 Aug 83

["Ignoring the Will of the Peoples" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- "The present session of the ANZUS Council has reflected Washington's attempt at galvanizing the bloc and at broadening the scope of its activities as an instrument of U.S. policy aimed at ensuring U.S. military and political domination in Asia and in the areas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans," Veniamin Shurygin writes in PRAVDA in comment on the ANZUS Council session in Washington. The bloc consists of the USA, Australia, and New Zealand.

"Created more than three decades ago, the ANZUS has been rather diligently performing the role of bearer of Washington's policy in Asia all these years," the article says. "Thus, for example, Australia and New Zealand were drawn into the U.S.' 'dirty war' in Vietnam contrary to their national interests." "Australia's participation in the bloc manifests itself not only in the existence of the U.S. military bases in its territory, in the granting of the right to land in Darwin to B-52 bombers with nuclear weapons on board, in regular calls at Australian ports by U.S. naval ships, but also in a rapid buildup of its own military potentials."

"The session's final document conveys calls for further enhancement of Japan's role in the affairs of the region and for expansion of the bloc's influence on the policy of ASEAN countries, and reiterates U.S. claims to 'vitally important economic interests and interests of security in the Indian Ocean," the author points out.

"Judging by everything," the commentary says, "an important role is prepared for the ANZUS in the idea being developed by the USA and Japan of creating a so-called 'Pacific community' which, apart from them, would include Canada, Australia, New Zealand, some countries of Latin America, five ASEAN countries as well as South Korea and, possibly, Taiwan. As we see it, the policy of making more active the already existing military and political groupings and of creating new ones, which in practice means a desire to make a cat's-paw of other people, occupies more and more place in Washington's global strategy."

USSR SUGGESTS CSCE FOLLOW-UP IN VIENNA

AU051318 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 5 Aug 83 pp 2-3

[Kurt Seinitz report: "Soviet Ambassador Yefremov is Convinced: 'Vienna Will Become No 1 UN Center'"]

[Excerpts] Vienna -- The growing international importance of the Vienna "UNO city" is now taking concrete shape. At the signing of a 300-million-schilling contract on the construction of a Soviet diplomatic center next to the Vienna "UNO City", Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Yefremov expressed the conviction that Vienna will become the number one UN city. Work on the new Soviet super-embassy -- one of the largest in Europe -- will begin this month. The construction of the complex of buildings in Vienna's 22d District should be completed in 26 months.

The opening of the new UN Conference Center with the CSCE follow-up conference is planned for shortly afterward. Soviet Ambassador Yefremov has now declared that the Soviet Union is advocating that this conference be held in Vienna.

REAGAN SEEN POLISHING IMAGE FOR REELECTION BID

PM081948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch: "President R. Reagan's Decision"]

[Text] Washington -- Citing sources in the administration, U.S. news agencies have reported that R. Reagan has decided to seek reelection as U.S. President for a second term. It is expected, UPI notes, that a Reagan reelection committee will be created by mid-October. He will officially announce his candidacy for the presidential elections no later than 1 November.

The White House has already started preelection maneuvers and begun a propaganda campaign to create a false impression of Reagan as a "just" president, with a view to curbing the growing wave of dissatisfaction with his antipopular policy in the country. According to the newspaper THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, these efforts are aimed at "embellishing Reagan's image in the runup to the elections."

The tone for the campaign to condition the public is being set by the President himself. "We are devoted to the ideals of justice and will continue to pursue actions necessary for it to triumph throughout our society," the present White House incumbent declared in one of his latest radio addresses.

However, as the public opinion polls show, an overwhelming majority of Americans are convinced that the current administration's policy meets the interests purely of the rich and of the corporations. It is precisely for this reason that Reagan is known in the United States as "Robin Hood in reverse." On this score, THE NEW YORK TIMES noted, the President "is cutting the relief programs for the poor, in order to subsidize tax cuts for the rich." This is also confirmed by official statistics. Thus, according to the Congressional Budget Office, 85 percent of the funds which the treasury has not received because of tax cuts has accumulated in the accounts of families of over $20,000 a year. At the same time, two-thirds of the budget cuts have been made at the expense of programs which primarily concern needy Americans.

During Reagan's 2 years in office the army of poor people has grown by another 4.8 million. The number of those who live below the official poverty line has increased from 13 to 15 percent of the total U.S. population. More than 10 million Americans receive no wages: "Reaganomics" has driven the country to the severest economic crisis since the "great depression" and has left the people without work. In addition, millions of unemployed have not merely been deprived of wages, but are homeless too. Starvation is taking on ever greater proportions in the United States. Even THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the organ of the U.S. business circles, was forced to admit that under Reagan "the rich are becoming richer and the poor, poorer."

Such a service record might, the President's political advisers considered, prevent his reelection. And this was the reason they decided to embellish Reagan's image with propaganda stunts. In order to conceal Washington's total indifference to the fates of millions of starving Americans, a commission to study the problem of starvation is urgently being formed. While stepping up repression against black civil rights fighters and brutally suppressing demonstrations by representatives of national minorities opposed to racism and lack of rights, the White House would have one believe that its policy is not racist in nature.

These clumsy propaganda ploys seem like an insult to the disastrous situation of millions of American citizens. They attest to the fact that for the sake of mercenary preelection considerations the White House is prepared to resort to outright deception of the voters.

BLOCKING OF SENATE NUCLEAR FREEZE VOTE VIEWED

PM081530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 83 Second Edition p 5

[S. Timofeyev article under the rubric "Following a Telegram": "Against the People's Will"]

[Text] Washington 3 Aug (TASS) -- The Republican majority on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has blocked a vote by the upper house of Congress on a draft resolution calling for an immediate, mutual, and verifiable freeze on the production, testing, and deployment of U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms.

In May of this year U.S. antiwar forces achieved a definite success: Despite pressure from the Reagan administration, the House of Representatives -- the lower house of Congress -- approved a resolution calling for a nuclear freeze. The chief merit of that document is its realism: It recognizes the existence of the approximate parity of the U.S. and Soviet nuclear potentials, as well as the possibility of monitoring a mutual freeze and reduction of nuclear arms.

A debate on the resolution was expected in the upper chamber -- the Senate. After lengthy delays, however, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee refused altogether to take a vote on this issue.

It is known that the Soviet Government has proposed that all states which possess nuclear weapons impose a quantitative and qualitative freeze on all their nuclear arms.

It is also well known that the White House, while maintaining official silence in response to the Soviet initiative, confirms by its actions over and over again its negative stand on this issue. The blocking of the draft resolution containing a call for a nuclear moratorium is a graphic example of this. The Senate committee's decision was adopted under manifest pressure from the Reagan administration, which is manipulating the Republican majority in the Seante.

U.S. CONDUCTING POLICY OF 'ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM'

LD081413 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

As was announced by Ronald Reagan, a committee on the competitiveness of industry has been established under the President. This committee, including chiefly representatives of business circles, is to keep watch over the development, introduction and marketing of new technology increasing the competitiveness of U.S. products in world markets.

The U.S. "technological war" against its allies is only a part of its merciless onslaught on the economic positions of its partners, an onslaught designed to help the USA recapture its former positions in the world economy. And the losses suffered by the USA in this sphere are great indeed. Thus, its share of world exports has diminished by almost one-fourth in the last ten years. The U.S. share of the world capitalist car market slumped by almost 40 percent in just over 20 years and that of the means of communications and plastics markets by the same margin of 50 percent and of the aircraft market by 20 percent during the same period. American companies are losing their leading positions also in markets of sophisticated technology.

The clearer this becomes to Washington with its imperial ambitions the harder it tries to press back its allies by using any methods including blackmail and perfidious violation of the existing records. Thus in circumvention of the existing agreements the United States is making inroads on the traditional West European markets of agricultural products. The allies of the USA are groaning at the increased bank and dollar rates sapping their economies while President Reagan says, as he did in his radio address of August 6, that a strong dollar [makes] U.S. purchases abroad cheaper, which is good, he added.

It is obvious that Washington is trying to set right, at the expense of its friends, its economic ills engendered by its own policy. The gradual loss by the USA of its leading economic positions is to be explained in many respects by the rapid growth of military spending, which is no secret to anyone. In the period between the end of World War II and the coming of President Reagan into power, the USA had spent over 4 trillion dollars (in 1980 prices) on military purposes. Together with 2 trillion dollars it is going to spend in 1981-1986 this will bring up the total to an astronomical figure of 6 trillion dollars.

If one compares these 6 trillion dollars with the 7.8 trillion dollars at which the overall national wealth of the USA is estimated, one cannot but ask: Is it possible to throw away in less than four decades a sum equal to four-fifths of the present national wealth and not to pay for this? And the United States is paying for this with imbalances in the economy, recurring economic crises, galloping inflation, now subsiding, now on the increase, the privations suffered by millions of Americans and huge unemployment figures.

Where to find funds for technological innovations in civilian industries when over 70 percent of scientific and technological means are being used for war preparations in the USA? American specialists have estimated that it would take 168 billion dollars to renew outdated equipment in processing industries alone. But the Reagan administration invests enormous funds in sterile military projects or projects with limited industrial applicability. Even considering the great economic potential of the USA, it cannot endlessly bear the burden of a mad arms race.

Is that not the reason why Washington is so stubbornly sticking to its egoistic policy with regard to its allies, a policy which has come to be known as "economic imperialism" in Western Europe? This policy is being pursued in order to make its allies bear a considerable part of the disastrous consequences of its rabid militaristic course.

U.S. PLANS TO FORM 'LIGHT' DIVISIONS REPORTED

LD090841 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 9 TASS -- Secret plans are now under discussion in the Pentagon for setting up five new "light" divisions which can conduct military operations in localities resembling the frontier of the Soviet Union and Iran, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST reports. It bluntly points out that the setting up of such divisions is envisaged for the contingency of a possible threat to the oil resources in the Persian Gulf.

The plans for setting up the new divisions were confirmed, specifically, by Paul Thayer, the first deputy secretary of defense of the United States. He said that the Pentagon planned to form one such division annually.

'AGENT ORANGE' USE ON U.S.-CANADA BORDER CITED

LD081827 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reports:

Secretly from the country's public the United States Government for four years used "Agent Orange," this defoliant which has been ominouly notorious since the days of Washington's aggression in Vietnam, to clear the borderline between the USA and Canada from forest vegetation. The NBC TV network has reported that the spraying of the deadly chemical was discontinued only in 1978, i.e. six years after the Pentagon ceased using "Agent Orange" over the land of Vietnam. The defoliant was sprayed from helicopters and from the ground along a 32-mile section of the borderline between the USA and Canada in the area of Maine and New Hampshire.

Washington's reassuring statements that a "limited" use of "Agent Orange" could not have any inimical by-effect on the environment and the health of the local population do not arouse trust. Experts emphasize that "Agent Orange" includes an exceptionally dangerous substance, dioxin, which decays very slowly, threatening with lasting and unpredictable consequences for the flora and fauna of the northern areas of the USA and southern borders of Canada. Besides, the defoliant could spread beyond the spraying areas with the waters of the local rivers and water reservoirs.

Commenting on the NBC's report, U.S. observers recall the horrific consequences to which the use of "Agent Orange" during the war in Vietnam led. From 1962 to 1971 half a million hectares of forest and a great amount of agricultural crops were destroyed there. The gravest diseases, including cancer, have developed among Vietnamese population. The perpetrators of the crimes -- U.S. soldiers -- have not evaded retribution. Upon returning home, hundreds and thousands of them began suffering from serious diseases of liver, intestines, and respiratory ways. Babies with congenital defects started coming into this world in their families.

This is why the NBC's report has given rise to profound concern among the U.S. public. It has shown once again that the interests and health of both U.S. citizens and of neighbouring countries are deeply alien to the U.S. ruling circles.

U.S. CARRIER VISITS JAPAN ON NAGASAKI ANNIVERSARY

LD081359 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The Reagan administration has decided to mark in its own way the 38th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. With the blessing of the Japanese authorities the American aircraft carrier "Midway" with delivery vehicles of nuclear weapons on board entered the port of Sasebo, which lies not far from Nagasaki.

This call is made in total disregard for the sentiments of millions of Japanese who demanded in Hiroshima only two days ago a ban on the manufacture, deployment and tests of nuclear weapons and elimination of their stockpiles. This call by the American aircraft carrier, made on the eve of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki, is a challenge to the residents of that city. Washington's cynical action was qualified today by the Nagasaki international conference for banning nuclear weapons as a challenge to the world peace movement and as a mockery at the memory of the victims of the American atomic bombings.

The present call by the "Midway" is a cynical "shock therapy" operation with the help of which Washington is trying, with active cooperation from Tokyo, to cure the Japanese of their "nuclear allergy", to suppress their opposition to the plans for drawing Japan into Washington's policy of nuclear adventurism and for turning it into an American "unsinkable aircraft carrier." It also offers a good illustration of the real worth of assurances by the Japanese leaders that they remain committed to the "three non-nuclear principles" -- not to have, not to manufacture and not to import nuclear weapons, the principles mentioned recently in Hiroshima also by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

By the way, the statements made by the prime minister these days are also illustrative of the real attitude of Tokyo's official circles to the events of 38 years ago and to the questions of disarmament. He was told at a meeting with the victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima that the Japanese people do not believe in the dedication of their government to the "three non-nuclear principles" and are deeply concerned by the prime minister's pronouncements concerning "the unsinkable aircraft carrier" and "a shared destiny" of Japan and the USA, a country which produces ever new types of nuclear weapons thus threatening to plunge the whole world into a holocaust.

The prime minister had no ready answer to these stern words of truth. As to the unbearable suffering of the atomic bombing victims, he found nothing better to say to these unfortunate people than: "all ills spring from the mood." This statement was qualified by his audience as one "reflecting the real sentiments of the prime minister who only thinks of making his country an American nuclear base."

The prime minister's statement made to correspondents in Hiroshima only confirmed this opinion. He called for stronger solidarity with the USA and NATO, justified their decision to deploy first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe as a "realistic step" toward the destruction of these weapons, although such a step would in fact only aggravate the danger of a new, global Hiroshima, a danger hanging over all people.

What is happening in Japan these days in August, memorable to all mankind, shows once more that the mass of Japanese and their government differ radically on such a vital issue as preservation of life on earth.

KESHTMAND ADDRESSES DRA COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD021656 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Kabul August 2 TASS -- A scheduled meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held here Monday. The newspaper HEWAD reports today that the meeting reviewed the implementation of the state plan for the social and economic development of the DRA, the fulfillment of the state budget in the first quarter of the current Afghan year, and the tasks of state leaders arising from the decisions of the 12th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The Council of Ministers approved the results of the fulfillment of the plan and the budget. The meeting noted that industrial production had grown 10 percent in the first quarter of the current Afghan year compared with the corresponding period of the previous one, and that a certain headway had been made in the development of transport and agriculture. The Council of Ministers urged high-ranking state officials to make every effort to ensure the fulfillment of plans for each quarter and the entire current year.

Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, spoke at the meeting. He made note of the great significance of the recent 12th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which mapped out the guidelines of work to solve the urgent problems facing the country. Soltan Ali Keshtmand said, in part: "Our principal task today is to ensure that all party committees of the local government bodies, central government bodies, ministries and departments make special emphasis on strengthening contacts with the people. Only by doing so is it possible to fulfill the tasks formulated in the plan for the social and economic development of the country, which will make it possible to solidify to an even greater extent the positions of the revolutionary state and to raise the living standards of the working people."

'FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS' IN DRA REBEL GANGS

PM071418 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent A. Greshnov dispatch: "Waging an Undeclared War"]

[Text] Qandahar, 23 July -- TASS correspondent A. Greshnov reports: International imperialism and local reaction continue to wage an undeclared war against the DRA, in which no means are too low for them. They not only train terrorists in states neighboring Afghanistan, but even send their instructors directly into the country's territory to engage in espionage and organize sabotage and killings. A TASS correspondent was told by (Mirakhmad) -- the former leader of a counterrevolutionary gang from Helmand province whose members laid down their arms and crossed over to the side of people's power. He said that the counterrevolutionaries are fighting the Afghan people using foreign arms.

(Mirakhmad) cited many examples of foreign instructors masquerading as Afghans in the gangs. Thus, in Helmand Province's Halaj District Americans, a man and a woman, used the gang of one (rakhmatulla) as a cover. Dressed in the customary Afghan shirts and wide trousers, they photographed military and civilian installations in the DRA and organized acts of sabotage. I want to testify, (Mirakhmad) went on, that instructors from the United States, France, Egypt, and some other countries are operating in many of the counterrevolutionary gangs in our country's territory.

CEREMONY MARKS USSR-SRV AMITY SOCIETY JUBILEE

PM062058 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Friendship Must Be Strengthened"]

[Text] The main task of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary, is to promote the further deepening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. A ceremonial session of the society's Central Board was devoted to the jubilee. It was held in Moscow 26 July.

The main speaker -- pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR G. S. Titov, chairman of the society's Central Board -- and others who spoke, noted that over the years which have elapsed, the society has become truly a mass organization whose future activity will continue to be oriented toward the expansion of multifaceted and mutually advantageous ties with the SRV.

Nguyen Vinh, head of a delegation of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society and its chairman, emphasized the important role of the unfailing assistance and support to the cause of building a socialist Vietnam rendered by the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The guest read out greetings from Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, in connection with the portentous event. The session's participants expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations. The session was attended by Dinh Nho Liem, the SRV's Ambassador to the USSR.

COMPARISON ON SRV DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 August carries in its First Edition on page 4 a TASS report entitled "Talks at the CPSU Central Committee" on the visit to the Soviet Union by an SRV delegation led by Bui Quang Tao, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow radio report on the talks that was published in the 4 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, on page E 1, and found to be identical except for the following variation:

Only paragraph, last line reads: ...CPSU Central Committee. Participating in the warm, friendly talks were A.M. Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, and Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR. (adding sentence)

MALI DELEGATION ON INTERPARTY VISIT TO USSR

PM062010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Develop"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Mali People's Democratic Union, a delegation headed by N. F. Berthe, member of that party's Central Executive Bureau, was in the Soviet Union from 23 through 29 July.

The delegation members familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of party leadership of economic and social development and the organization of party work in labor collectives. As well as Moscow, they visited the Tatar ASSR, they were received in the CPSU Central Committee Economic and International Sections and in the Tatar CPSU Obkom, and they visited industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, and institutions.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET WARSAW COUNTERPARTS

PM071447 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 83 p 1

["Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent Comrade Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, and Comrade Mieczyslaw Kebicky, mayor of Warsaw, the following telegram:

On the occasion of your National Day -- the 39th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, we send you, the Warsaw PZPR Committee, the Warsaw City People's Council, and the working people of the Polish capital, cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, and all Muscovites.

On this momentous day Muscovites note with satisfaction that the indestructible friendship of our countries and peoples, sealed with the blood shed together by Soviet and Polish servicemen in the battles against the common enemy during World War II, has been further enriched in content and deepened during the years of socialist building and in the struggle for a peaceful future of our fraternal peoples.

We attach great importance to the traditional ties of friendship between the communists and the working people of Moscow and Warsaw, which are based on the principles of proletarian socialist internationalism, and we are confident that they will continue to develop to the benefit of our peoples and for the sake of the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

We wish you, dear friends, the Warsaw PZPR organization, and the working people of the Polish capital, success in the further normalization of the political and economic life of society and in the struggle for socialism and peace.

SUCCESS OF POZNAN FAIR REFLECTS POLISH RECOVERY

PM071425 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 29, Jul 83 (Signed to Press 11 Jul 83) p 20

[A. Khomutov report under the rubic: "Foreign Economic Ties": "Traditional Fair in Poznan"]

[Text] At the height of summer this year the ancient Polish city of Poznan received businessmen from many countries in the world. It was the venue for the 55th Poznan International Fair. About 3,400 firms from 32 countries participated. The interest shown in this event by foreign business circles is illustrated particularly vividly by the fact that 800 firms and 6 countries more than last year took part in the fair. This has shown yet again the futility of the attempts by world reaction headed by the U.S. Administration to fence off socialist Poland from foreign trade ties with many states in the world by boycott and sanctions.

The organizer country itself, the Polish People's Republic, was the largest participant in the fair, represented by over 1,700 exhibitors. Poland showed the extensive variety of its shipbuilding, machine tool building, electronic calculating equipment, road machine building, agricultural and other sectors of processing industry, and products of its raw materials sectors and light industry products. The exhibition of these goods and the export agreements for many of them concluded here reflected the growing potential of Poland's economy.

In 1982 the Polish People's Republic exceeded the 1981 levels in many vitally important indicators, 1981 being the year when the subversive activity by external and internal counterrevolution reached the highest level of intensity. The selfless work by the working class and the Polish working people, together with the timely and selfless assistance by the socialist community countries, are frustrating the subversive anti-Polish actions by the enemies of socialism. This was sensed by the representatives of Western business circles which showed remarkable passivity in Poznan in 1981 and 1982. Now, in the summer of 1983, the total value of contracts concluded at the fair was 1.5 times higher than last year, while the value of contracts with capitalist firms more than doubled.

The Soviet Union organized one of the largest stands at the fair. One of its sections was devoted to the Kirghiz SSR's achievements. Many exhibits at the Soviet stand reflected the high efficiency of bilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland and the successes of CEMA member-countries' participation in the process of socialist economic integration.

The largest contracts in the fair's history were concluded in Poznan in the summer of 1983. These were Soviet-Polish contracts to a total value of $1 billion, compared with R780 million last year and R600 million in 1981. Soviet foreign trade organizations have sold Poland an entire range of vitally important industrial and raw material goods, including some the provocative cessation of deliveries of which by the West had an especially adverse effect on Poland's economy. On the other hand, Soviet organizations bought from Poland various equipment to a total value of over R430 million, thus helping create for many Polish enterprises more favorable opportunities to export their output, which was complicated by the unilateral sanctions imposed by the United States and other NATO countries.

Within the framework of the USSR National Day held at the fair much attention was given by the Polish public to the meeting between representatives from over 20 Polish "Clubs for Economic Cooperation with the Soviet Union," whose members are many large and small Polish enterprises exporting their products to the USSR.

Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Romania, the CSSR, Yugoslavia, and the DPRK also had their stands in Poznan.

The largest participants among capitalist countries were Austria, Italy, and the FRG, whose exhibits were next to those of Denmark and Norway, the United States and France, Sweden and Switzerland. Argentina, India, and other developing countries were also represented at the fair.

The PZPR Central Committee organ TRYBUNA LUDU was justified in noting that this year's Poznan fair is evidence of the fact that socialist Poland is returning faster than its enemies supposed to its traditional position in international economic ties.

WESTERN PROFITS REAPED FROM POLISH LOSSES

LD061825 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Speculations concerning Poland's debts and when, if ever, the Polish People's Republic will be able to repay them are freely circulating in the West. However, for obvious reasons the fact is omitted that Poland can also present to the capitalist countries a substantial bill. Here is a commentary by Moscow Radio commentator Aleksandr Danilev:

The so-called Western sanctions, which in fact were a unilateral breach of trade and economic agreements concluded with Poland, halted a considerable part of Polish industry. The losses sustained due to these flagrantly illegal actions amounted to $12 billion, according to provisional estimates.

The Polish food market suffered colossal damage. Because of Reagan's embargo on feed, broiler production dropped by 70 percent. The ban on fishing in the 200-mile zone off the U.S. coast prevented tens of thousands of tons of fish from reaching Polish tables.

By interfering in its internal affairs and by pressuring Poland, the West counted primarily on a favorable turn in the development of events in Poland. However, it also took into account the profits to be gained by exploiting Poland's weakened position. The most convincing example was when Western businessmen took over the Polish coal markets in West Europe. It is known that before the events in Poland the United States exported virtually no coal. As confirmed by BUSINESS WEEK, 1980 was a turning point for the U.S. coal industry. Foreign customers, the American business magazine stressed, turned to the United States when the deliveries of Polish coal on the world market dropped because of strikes in Poland. American coal exports suddenly increased, thus increasing the trade balance of the United States by $4.5 billion. The millions of dollars invested by the United States into the destructive activity of Solidarity extremists and the disorganization of the Polish coal industry gave American concerns billions in profits [sentence as heard]. The situation in debts is similar. It would seem that the Western countries, which are not too keen on lifting the embargo on trade with Poland, harm themselves because by disrupting the process of healing the Polish economy, they postpone the repayment of credit and interest.

First of all, the aim is to maintain the economic lever for constant political pressure on Poland. Financial interests have also been taken into consideration. Let us recall that the West deliberately created a situation in which Poland was deprived of the possibility of meeting its financial obligations. According to the well-known NATO plan code named [word indistinct] safes containing licenses that for a long time had been carefully hidden from socialist countries were finally opened. A stream of Western [word indistinct] flowed to Poland. However, while increasing their own exports to Poland year after year, the capitalist countries at the same time limited the supply of Polish goods on Western markets under various pretexts.

The calculation was simple: The interests on delayed payments grew almost geometrically. This kind of international usury enriches creditors with no effort, expense, or risk on their part. It appears that the more Western restrictions weaken the Polish economy, the longer the country will take to pay back its debts. This favors the Western creditors. Thus we see that the failed operation to overthrow socialism in Poland, undertaken by Western politicians and NATO special services, proved financially profitable. The economic losses of the Polish People's Republic became the source of colossal profits for the capitalist schemers.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR ZHULEV

PM081554 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the rubric: "New": "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 5 August V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

During a friendly conversation views were exchanged on questions of mutual interest.

PCP'S CUNHAL INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH ANDROPOV

LD052134 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast -- interview conducted by unidentified television reporter with Portuguese Communist Party General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal following the latter's meeting with Yuriy Andropov on 5 August; Cunhal remarks recorded in Portuguese with superimposed translation; recorded]

[Text] [Cunhal] We devoted most of our attention during our meeting with Comrade Andropov today to the principal issues of the international situation and the dangers threatening peace on our planet. This is one of the most important problems of the present day and both our parties agreed that the situation at present really is a very difficult one; and that a very great danger is presented by the arms race, that it must be halted, and, above all, that it is necessary to avert the threat of thermonuclear war which is looming over the world.

The most aggressive imperialist circles are currently attempting to hinder the progress of humanity and to block the attainment of the goals which the working people and popular masses of different countries have set themselves and towards which they are striving. The imperialists hope that they can not only halt, but also put into reverse, the wheel of history; and that goes not just for imperialism in general, but above all American imperialism. And having mentioned American imperialism, we can be even more specific: the Reagan administration. The Reagan government bears special responsibility for the exacerbating of the international situation since it is striving to plunge the world into an arms race again. It is attempting to solve its problems by force. It is crudely upsetting the established strategic parity, and above all the equilibrium of nuclear forces.

As far as the European Continent is concerned -- although this affects not just Europe, but the whole world-- if [the Reagan government] intends to deploy its new missiles on the continent, thus embarking on an adventurist and very dangerous road. Forces fighting for peace must bear this in mind.

[Interviewer] What is the attitude of the Portuguese public toward these U.S. plans to foist its new nuclear missiles on Europe.

[Cunhal] The struggle against the deployment of the American missiles is now evolving in two directions in our country. First, the general aims and tasks facing all the peoples in Europe are being tackled, and, secondly, the struggle of the people of our country is mounting for a change in the government's foreign policy, for a democratic government, for the pursuit of democratic policies. The struggle is also naturally being waged against Portugal becoming a pawn in the hands of aggressive American imperialism.

FRENCH, USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM082007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS dispatch: "Soviet-French Consultations"]

[Text] Paris, 7 Aug -- Soviet-French consultations on questions of the 38th UN General Assembly Session were held recently at the French Ministry of External Relations. Taking part in them were V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, N.N. Afanasyevskiy, USSR charge d'affaires and interim in France and A. Pierret, director of the French External Relations Ministry Department for International Organizations and the United Nations. V.F. Petrovskiy also had a talk with F. Gutmann, general secretary of the French External Relations Ministry.

NATO 'AUTUMN FORGE 83' MANEUVERS ANNOUNCED

LD022239 Moscow TASS in English 2146 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Brussels August 3 TASS -- 250,000 NATO servicemen will be involved in a series of military exercises to be held by the military command of the North Atlantic alliance between September 2 and December this year. This was announced on Tuesday by American General Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe.

The series of manoeuvres, code-named "Autumn Forge 83," will cover the entire territory of Western Europe -- from Norway's northern coasts to Turkey's eastern regions.

The aim of the "Autumn Forge 83" exercises, said Rogers, is to check flexibility, coordination, and speed of the deployment of NATO Armed Forces in Europe, as well as their readiness for actions during crises.

The war games, similar to "Autumn Forge 82", are held by the leaders of the military-political NATO bloc every year.

DANISH PRIME MINISTER MEETS NURIYEV ON STOPOVER

PM081557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Danish Prime Minister P. Schluter made a brief stopover 6 August in Moscow en route from Tokyo to Copenhagen. Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials greeted and saw off the Danish prime minister and those accompanying him at the airport.

SPANISH PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

LD052255 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 05 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- A delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) led by Manuel Chavez Gonzalez, member of the Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the PSOE, a deputy of parliament, has stayed in the Soviet Union from July 25 to August 5 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation members have familiarized themselves with matters of economic and social development of the Soviet Union. Besides Moscow, they visited Leningrad and Uzbekistan.

LIBYAN MILITARY DELEGATION IN USSR FOR TALKS

NC091151 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, Aug 9 (AFP) -- A large Libyan military delegation which arrived here yesterday began talks with Soviet officials today, in a move which observers linked with the escalation in Chad. The delegation includes the heads of the Libyan Air Force, Anti-Aircraft Defence and Navy, and the head of the Libyan military industry, Libyan diplomatic sources said. The sources refused to reveal the content of the talks.

The arrival of the delegation coincides with Libyan intervention in Chad in support of the forces of ex-president Goukouni Oueddei, which are fighting the U.S.- and French-backed regime of his successor in Ndjamena, Hissein Habre.

The delegation, led by Agriculture Minister Abu Zayd Durdah, is due to stay until Thursday.

The Soviet media have openly taken Libya's side in the Chadian saga, attacking "direct military pressure" on Tripoli from "imperialist forces". The Soviet Union is the main source of arms for Libya.

AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE AT UN AGAINST U.S. 'THREAT'

LD082050 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] New York, August 8 TASS -- Large-scale military exercises, which the U.S. intends to hold off the Libyan border on the territory of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman, pose a serious threat to the security of the region. This is pointed out in a message of the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the chairman of the U.N. Security Council.

The Libyan leader made the U.S. fully responsible for the whipping up of tension in the region and urged the U.N. Security Council to take necessary measures in order to make Washington stop the demonstration of might in that part of the globe.

RAPPROCHEMENT NOTICED BETWEEN IRAN, U.S.

LD042238 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 3 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Now I would like to draw viewers' attention to certain reports that have recently appeared in the world press concerning Iran. The Swiss paper WELTWOCHE carried a report that at the International Court in The Hague, which is dealing with the suits brought by Western countries in connection with the confiscation of foreign property by the Iranian Government, the Tehran representatives have now signaled their willingness to reach a compromise with U.S. companies on the issues in dispute. Commenting on this and a number of other facts, the paper writes: It is clear that in the context of the rational economic policy of the present Tehran government, which has basically avoided revolutionary ballast -- as the Swiss paper calls it -- there is clearly a rapprochement taking place between the United States and Iran.

The influential U.S. paper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has just published an article that is noticeably different in tone to what the U.S. press has written about Iran until recently.

Having noted that there are now a significant number of Western entrepreneurs in Tehran, the U.S. paper -- I would say, with special satisfaction -- notes as a very important political factor the prohibition on the activities of the Tudeh Party, the arrest of the party's leaders, and persecution of the left's members. In this connection, the paper notes that all these events are connected with the growth in influence of the religious organization, Hojjatiyeh. This organization, led by the 84-year-old Ayatollah Mahmud Halabi, who was formerly a teacher and tutor of Khomeyni, is against such social and economic reforms as the nationalization of foreign trade and banks, agrarian reform, and the improvement of the position of working people.

The processes taking place in Iran today are complex and equivocal. However, it is clearly no accident that recently influential organs of the bourgeois press have begun to change their tone in relation to Iran, not hiding their hopes for a turn of events favorable to the West.

IZVESTIYA ON IRAN'S 'INTERFERENCE' IN DRA

PM051135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Davlekanov article under the rubric: "From Afghan Notebook": "Under Cover of Night"]

[Text] I heard the name of Kari Yak-Dast ("one-armed Kari") for the first time in Kabul from Sa'id Afghani, head of the Supreme Council of Lemas and Clergy.

"He is an ambitious Shi'ite mullah claiming the title of 'spiritual head of Afghanistan's Shi'ites,' one of those on whom the Iranian ruling clergy is counting in its attempts to 'export the Islamic revolution' to Afghanistan and incite the Afghans to actions against their government," I was told by Sa'id Afghani. "Kari Yak-Dast is the head of several gangs consisting exclusively of Shi'ites notorious for special cruelty toward those who cooperate with the revolutionary government and even toward rival gangs. In Herat Province 70 percent of the 800,000 inhabitants believe in the Shi'ite branch of Islam, just like the inhabitants of neighboring Iran," Sa'id Afghani says. "The enemies of the Afghan revolution in Iran strive, under the pretext of 'defending Islam,' to exploit this factor so as to expand their influence in our country."

A few days after the meeting with Sa'id Afghani we, two Soviet journalists, were in Herat and I again heard talk about Kari Yak-Dast. This time he, together with other gangs also connected with Iran, had surrounded the village of Ziraj where several groups of counterrevolutionaries had gathered after deciding to go over to the side of the government, and decided to "teach them a lesson" so that "others would not try it." The battle continued for several days; over 50 people on both sides were killed, and no one can tell how things would have ended for these people, who had taken the right road, had government troops not hastened to help them.

Kari Yak-Dast escaped into Iran. Documents were discovered among the abandoned property proving his ties with the Iranian clergy and the interference by Iran's ruling circles in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Various Iranian-made weapons with the shah's seal were captured, together with an enormous quantity of counter-revolutionary propaganda material published in Tehran with the imprint "Published by the Ministry of Islamic Guidance of the Islamic Republic of Iran" and in Mashhad, printed at the Imam Reza press at the Grand Mosque.

After the Shi'ite clergy established its theocratic regime in Iran, Kari Yak-Dast traveled twice to Qom and Tehran and met with leading Iranian figures. On his return from Iran he founded the Hezbollahi Party ("Party of Allah") on the model of the Iranian Black Hundred militarized organization of the same name.

Kari Yak-Dast called on the province's inhabitants to join in "a grand march for the true faith" against the revolutionary system in the country.

It was arranged for us to meet in the Herat jail with Mohammad Tarbiati, one of Kari Yak-Dast's associates captured at a secret address in Herat, who told us that not only the Hezbollahi Party, but also another Islamic organization, Hezb-e Eslami, was founded on the advice and with the financial assistance of Iran. The basic task of these groups is to cooperate with other counterrevolutionary forces to overthrow the DRA Government and establish a theocratic regime on the Iranian model. In order to attain this goal, the gangs are supplied from Iranian territory with different types of weapons, propaganda material, and money.

The facts prove that recently the interference by Iran in Afghanistan's internal affairs has been stepped up. A citizen of the village of Rezashk in Indjil District came in early February to Herat's KHAD and told that a certain 'Abdul 'Ali, a "highly placed representative of the Iranian clergy," had arrived in the village from Iran and appealed to the gangs to unite, promising more aid.

"At present Iran is busy with the war against Iraq," he said, "but afterwards we will certainly increase significantly the aid to our 'Afghan brothers'."

He called on people not to pay any attention to the efforts to settle relations between the DRA and its neighbors Iran and Pakistan, but to continue the open and secret wars against Afghanistan's people's government.

Iranians are constantly to be found among the gangs receiving aid from Iran, gathering information on the situation in the province and especially on the deployment and movement of units and subunits from the limited contingent of Soviet troops. Jum'a Ubeydulla, one of Kari Yak-Dast's bandits captured by the security organs, said that after their raids on the city they were obliged to report everything they had seen to Iranian Nader Kalantari, who traveled to Mashhad once a week to transmit the information he had gathered.

While in Herat I held in my hand a bulky volume of "Instructions on the Conduct of Guerrilla Warfare in Afghanistan," prepared in Tehran.

At the end of March and not far from the district center of Shindand, Afghan Army subunits stopped a caravan of camels and donkeys loaded with sacks of wheat. Mullah Zafar, who was the "Karvanbashi" (caravan leader), admitted that the grain was being carried to Tayyebat where he was to have handed it over to the Iranians.

"This is not the first time we have stopped caravans with food making their way toward the Iranian border," senior Captain Mukim Khan, commander of an Afghan assault [desantno-shturmovoy] battalion, told us. "Under instructions from abroad and with funds coming from there," he said, "the Afghan gangs buy up rice, wheat, sugar, and even fuel on the Afghan market so as to create an artificial shortage of food, undermine the province's economy, and create dissatisfaction among the population."

The reactionary circles of the Iranian clergy use the Afghans who are now in Iran in their war against Iraq. Over a million Afghans are presently living in Iran. Some of them are people who went there in search of work prior to the April Revolution, and a smaller number fled to Iran under the influence of hostile propaganda. The Iranian authorities force all Afghans to register with them. They are taken to refugee camps, which are under guard, where the 17-to 40-year-old males capable of bearing arms are selected and sent to military camps where they undergo 3-4 months military training. At the end of their training, half of the new recruits are sent to the Iraqi front and the other half are smuggled into Afghanistan to conduct subversive and terrorist actions against the DRA.

Many Afghans escape. They are tried as deserters under Iranian law, although they are not citizens of that country. In order to prevent escape, the families of these Afghans are kept in special camps as hostages.

"The military camps for the training of Afghan counterrevolutionaries," Muhammad Tarbiati says, "are set up under Iranian military units. A camp called 'Nasayeh-e Eslam' has been set up close to the border at Tayyebat. There are camps also in Torbat-e Jam, Zahedan, Yazd, Qom Kerman, Mashhad, and even in Tehran itself. The camp there is located on Asr-e Sarbaz street in Padegan-e Vali. 'Specially trusted' diehard bandits, sent by Kari Yak-dast, undergo training in that camp. The camp has its own account, No 102043, at Tehran's Bank-e Pars."

The Iranian authorities have given asylum to various Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations. There are "Harakat-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan" committees in the city of Tayyebat on Falakeh-ye Mowlana street in the "Haqiqat" hotel building, in the city of Qom on Khomeyni Boulevard, in the premises of the Fatemeh religious seminary; in Tehran in the grounds of the "Harakat-e Eslami" military camp. The "Jamiat-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan" committees are situated in the city of Mashhad at Imam Reza street no. 21; and in the city of Zahedan at Azadi boulevard's court no. 12, House no.1 (Telephone 2742).

Just before we flew out of Kabul for Moscow, we had a meeting with Afghan colleagues. We discussed many of Afghanistan's problems, including Iran's interference in the DRA's internal affairs.

"Iran's Shi'ite clergy needs a new maneuver to draw attention away from the unresolved domestic social problems of the country," Afghan journalist Nurullah Akbar considers. "It has chosen as such a maneuver the 'rendering of assistance to the Afghan Muslim brothers in defense of Islam,' although no one and nothing is threatening Islam in the DRA. Such a position suits Iran's reactionary Shi'ite clerics. By rendering 'assistance' to the Muslim brothers, they hope to consolidate their prestige as 'defenders of Islam' among the fanatical section of Iran's population and the conservative Islamic countries. They are striving to justify to the people their own inability to resolve the social problems facing the country and to continue to settle accounts with the opposition."

Some Iranian officials declare that "respect for sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries are for Iran the main condition for maintaining relations with all countries." If this is so, the cessation of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and the establishment of good neighborly relations with it would be practical proof of Iran's intention to develop its relations with other countries on the basis of international standards enshrined in the UN Charter.

HISTORY OF IRANIAN CONSTITUTION REVIEWED

NC061214 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Greetings, dear listeners: The Iranian people are very rightly proud of the fact that they achieved the approval of a Constitution following strong struggles and before other Middle Eastern countries. The decree granting validity to the constitution was signed on 5 August 1906. The Iranian people achieved this success at a time when the Russian revolution had completely weakened the tsarist regime, one of the most reactionary regimes at that time.

Although Iran's reaction, helped by imperialism -- which, at that time, was the absolute despot of the entire world -- eventually succeeded in crushing the revolutionary movement in Iran, it did not dare to suspend the Constitution -- a law that announced that sovereignty was vested in the people and that the individual rights of all citizens should be ensured. The shah's regime, which had to accept the Constitution in words, used it as a facade when it came to deeds.

Officials and imperialists pitilessly oppressed Iran's toilers and plundered the country's national wealths. They imprisoned patriots, and tortured and murdered the best representatives of the people. But the more oppression and terrorist acts escalated, the more Iran's vast masses intensified their activities for their freedom together with the Tudeh Party, the party of the proletariat, which was among the first ranks.

On 11 February the shah's despotism fell and a blow was inflicted on imperialist diktat in the country. In the same year the masses voted for a new Constitution according to which they would receive democratic freedoms, workers would enjoy the right of employment, and farmers would be ensured the right to receive land. The Constitution virtually declared as illegal the exploitation of man by man. But Iran's rightist forces and, above all, the entrepreneurs, big landlords, and conservative clergymen are trying to turn this Constitution into a torn piece of paper.

When the Iranian Majlis, according to the Constitution, confirmed the land reform law that would relieve farmers, the Council of Guardians banned its implementation. The law on the nationalization of foreign trade that was aimed at harnessing entrepreneurs who amass astronomic wealths through hoarding and exploitation met the same fate. The text of a bill was compiled under the supervision of Labor Minister Tavakkoli under which the rights of workers would be trampled more than they were by the labor law of the shah's era. This bill aroused great rage and protest among workers. Tavakkoli inevitable resigned. Nevertheless rightist forces continue to erode the revolutionary gains and the Constitution.

The banning of the Tudeh Party -- The most resolute struggler against the shah's despotism and imperialism -- and the arrest of many of this party's members, who have been subjected to savage tortures, is one of the clear manifestations of this aggression. 'Ali Khavari, Politburo member and secretary of the Iranian Tudeh Party, pointed out that the savage suppression of the Tudeh Party members is tantamount to a direct violation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Revealing the nature of this crime, 'Ali Khavari said: Rightist forces in Iran are cooperating with the imperialists and are trying to carry out a counterrevolutionary coup. 'Ali Khavari said: I want to especially point out that the U.S. imperialists have always considered our party as a major obstacle to the reestablishment of their domination in Iran. Even in 1981, immediately after entering the White House, U.S. President Reagan actually confirmed the need to crush the Tudeh Party because he knew that the Tudeh Party is the most irreconciling anti-imperialist force in Iran and the most resolute defender of all the deprived and afflicted.

The imperialists and their associates want to repeat what they did at the beginning of the current century when the Iranian people gained a Constitution before anyone else in the East. But now imperialism can no longer determine the course of history. There is a powerful society of socialist countries, the defender of all the oppressed and the afflicted, in the world now and the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America that are treading toward progressive development are playing a daily-increasing important role. There where imperialism and its associates are trying to maintain or to revive their plundering policy, nations are rising to confront these efforts and more and more victories are being scored in these struggles.

Dear listeners, I thank you for your attention. I greet you until next time and wish you happiness and success.

U.S. SEEN EXACERBATING CONFLICT IN CHAD

Teachs 'Lesson' To Libya

LD081425 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The United States has taken a new serious step in escalating its interference in the events in Chad. Last Sunday two American AWACS planes were sent to the area of Chad. They are escorted by a squadron of fighter planes and refueling planes. On being stationed near Chad, the CBS television company reports, these scout planes will be able to scan the surrounding territory for hundreds of miles. Another American television company, NBC, says that the AWACS are capable of giving guidance to flights by F-14 fighters from the "Eisenhower" aircraft carrier sailing off the shores of Libya and to the F-16 fighter-bombers that have arrived in Egypt to take part in planned exercises of the "Rapid Deployment Force".

American military personnel is also being sent to the area of Chad. As reported by news agencies, several hundred American servicemen are on the way on board transport planes and perhaps will land in Sudan.

Thereby American interference increasingly threatens to develop into an act of intervention directed both against the forces of the Transitional Government of National Unity of Chad and against neighboring Libya.

The French newspaper LIBERATION well-foundedly holds that the present escalation of American interference in Chad transcends purely military limits. It has been undertaken with far-reaching political aims. The Reagan administration, the paper writes, intends to use the events in Chad to strengthen American positions in the African Continent.

They in Washington are ready to classify Chad as a "zone of vital interests" of the United States but who will believe that this small and underdeveloped African country with a population of just over four million and located thousands of kilometers away from America is of "vital importance" for the security of the United States. Washington looks at Chad only through the prism of imperialist, neocolonialist interests of expanding American military presence in the region. Washington strives to use the events in Chad to step up military blackmail against independent Libya. The Reagan administration, the NBC television company noted on Sunday, would want to "teach Libya a lesson". And this exactly is what real imperialist plunder is about.

When trying to draw Paris deeper into the military interference in Chad Washington is acting with hidden anti-French designs. It talks at length on the theme that a "vaccum of force" has supposedly formed now in Africa because it would like to strengthen its positions in countries of traditional French influence.

Unconcealed Military Blackmail

LD081712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 Aug 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] Now we turn to the situation in Chad. Western observers believe that the Habre regime's forces may be defeated within the next few days unless they receive immediate aid. This aid is already coming from the United States, which has given Habre $10 million of military equipment, and a further $15 million of supplies will be delivered in the near future.

At the same time the United States is pulling ships of the 6th Fleet closer to the Libyan coast and, as Western correspondents note, it is already starting to step up operations in the area by U.S. aircraft stationed on the aircraft carrier Eisenhower. Aircraft equipped with the AWACS systems stationed in Egypt are being used to monitor the situation. In addition, another two aircraft equipped with this long-range radar detection and warning system and accompanied by a squadron of fighters and refuelling aircraft have been sent to the area of Chad. These forces, the CBS television company states, will be used against both the forces of the Provisional Government of National Unity which are engaged in armed struggle against troops of the Habre regime, and against Libya, which over the past few days has become the object of unconcealed military blackmail by Washington.

American observers note that the civil war in Chad now heads the list of Reagan's foreign policy problems. This, they consider, is firstly because it enables Reagan once again to oppose Al-Qadhdhafi, and secondly because it provides an opportunity to show that gunboat diplomacy can bear fruit and is not merely empty noise-making. As (Mant), presenter of an NBC news program said, the Reagan administration would very much like some sort of incident to take place between armed Libyan units and the aircraft carrier Eisenhower which, so he said, would enable the United States to teach a lesson to Libya, and to Cuba and Nicaragua at the same time. All in all, the U.S. administration is doing everything it can to exacerbate the Chad conflict, counting on using it to further strengthen its positions on the African continent.

TASS NOTES REPORT OF COUP IN GUATEMALA

LD081730 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 8 TASS -- According to U.S. news agencies, another military coup has taken place in Guatemala. Guatemalan radio has reported a communique of the Armed Forces Command about the ouster of General Rios Montt from the presidency. He has been replaced by General Oscar Humberto Mejia, hithertofore defence minister. Guatemalan Army units control all the strategically sensitive points in the capital.

Unity Leader Interviewed

LD090858 Moscow TASS in English 0508 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Mexico City August 9 TASS -- The yet another military coup in Guatemala will change nothing for the broad popular masses which continue the struggle for national liberation and social transformations, in defence of elementary rights, against dire poverty, said chairman of the Guatemalan Patriotic Unity Committee, prominent Guatemalan poet Luis Cardosa-I-Aragon [as received]. The United States, he stressed in a TASS interview, made just a reshuffle, superseding the too odious dictator Rios Montt by General Mejia, also [a] killer and plunderer as all generals and colonels who were placed by Washington into the presidential chair in the country after the overthrow of the democratic government of President Arbens in 1954.

'ALEKSANDR ULYANOV' STORY 'BOOMERANGS'

PM081420 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[A. Rukhadze article under the rubric: "Ridiculous": "A Sensation Boomerangs"]

[Text] Despondency is growing at the White House. Not only is the scandal of the theft of former President Jimmy Carter's election campaign plans snowballing, but now the House of Representatives has passed a bill banning weapons deliveries to Somoza's men. For the time being, it is true, these deliveries are continuing for, if worse comes to worst, the President can veto an unwelcome bill.... But what can be done with public opinion? You cannot disregard it now.

In such situations there is one way out, as is known -- call on the CIA's assistance. So, having received appropriate instructions, the staff of this establishment zealously set to work. Moreover, the reputation of their chief, W. Casey, who was by no means the least figure in the aforementioned theft of J. Carter's secret papers, was in dire need of a positive boost. Therefore, they decided to work out something stunning.

"Do you remember in the twenties," a gray-haired professional said, "the great success enjoyed by the common tale of Soviet Russian steamships with holds crammed with Siberian gold being delivered, it was said, to various countries to unleash world revolution? It was believed, you see. Why not think up something along the same lines? But, of course, adapted to modern conditions."

No sooner said than done. Then one fine Saturday, 30 July, an official White House spokesman announced very significantly that a Soviet transport ship with choice military hardware on board was heading for Nicaragua. The sensation then unfolded according to the usual Western pattern. Western radio stations were, naturally, the first to pick it up.

The theme of the "sinister Soviet transport ship" laden with deadly weapons and headed for the coasts of Central America invariably figured among the chief events in the hourly news broadcasts, acquiring more and more frightening details.

Here are some typical specimens of these broadcasts: Voice of America: As has been learned from official government circles, a Soviet ship with a large consignment of weapons for the Sandinista Armed Forces is following a course for Nicaragua.

The BBC: According to a U.S. Administration report, a Soviet freighter with a displacement of 4,000 tons, laden with missiles, helicopters, and tanks, will arrive in Nicaragua's Port of Corinto on the Pacific coast in a few hours' time. A spokesman for the Nicaraguan authorities hastened to give assurance that the Soviet ship is only carrying wheat, fertilizers, and agricultural implements.

Deutsche Welle: An American Administration spokesman has announced that the Soviet freighter "Aleksandr Ulyanov" with tanks, armored carriers, helicopters, military electronic equipment, and other military hardware on board will, in the next few hours, moor on the coast of Nicaragua. We remind listeners that a U.S. naval squadron is off the coast of Chile, that is, in the immediate vicinity of Nicaragua.

While radio listeners in many countries were awaiting the denouncement of the events with understandable concern, people in the White House were rubbing their hands with pleasure: Here is yet another graphic Soviet threat to the Western Hemisphere. Now let the simpleton congressmen who voted for the ban on weapons deliveries to Somoza's mean scratch their heads. But soon all reports on the Soviet ship "Aleksandr Ulyanov" suddenly ceased in subsequent evening news broadcasts. What could this mean? Perhaps a desire to still further intrigue and frighten credulous listeners? No. It all proved far simpler. Late in the evening the BBC reported, in a pile of minor news items, that a spokesman for the Nicaraguan authorities... "invited foreign correspondents to personally attend the unloading of the Soviet ship in the Port of Corinto," and that was all.

It is not hard to picture what sort of "military hardware" the foreign journalists actually saw when, as the USSR Maritime Fleet Ministry reported, the "Aleksandr Ulyanov" began unloading in the Nicaraguan Port of Corinto 31 July.

Thus, the anti-Soviet sensation launched from the White House struck, like a boomerang, not only the actual initiators of the false report, but also those who took it up.

FOKIN SAYS U.S. 'TRIES TO CONCEAL' C.A. PROBLEMS

PA060445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0052 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Caracas, 5 Aug (AFP) -- Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said in Caracas today that the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace in Central America have "the support, understanding and, in some ways, the great enthusiasm of the Soviet Union."

He also emphasized that Washington's position, whereby it presents the Central American problem within terms of the East-West confrontation, seeks "very specific objectives", the primary one being "to essentially try to conceal the region's problems." He declared that the United States wants to "confuse the people as to the causes of the current situation in this part of the world; to confuse and blind them so that they will not see the aggressive U.S. policy in Central America."

He denied that the Soviet Union has expansionist plans in the region, as Washington constantly charges, saying that "some time ago, when the colonialist empires began to crumble, it was also claimed that we had expansionist plans." "Now, with the normal development of Soviet relations with the Latin American countries, it is claimed that this is proof of Soviet expansionism," he said.

"This is understandable if Latin America is viewed as the U.S. backyard, or if it were to be declared a U.S. special interest zone," he stressed. "But if the Latin American countries are viewed as a fraternity of independent states, then one must praise the development of relations between the USSR and these nations," he added.

Yuriy Fokin has been visiting Caracas since Wednesday within a Latin American tour that has taken him to Cuba and Nicaragua.

A Venezuelan source has indicated that, in addition to increasing bilateral ties with Venezuela, Fokin wants to discuss aspects of the agenda for the next period of UN General Assembly sessions.

Fokin held meetings with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, whom he had met earlier in a recent visit to Moscow by Zambrano, and with high-ranking officials at the Foreign Ministry and the Venezuela Foreign Trade Institute.

The high-ranking Soviet Foreign Ministry official explained that his contacts with the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry represent efforts to bring the two countries' positions closer.

"In this way we will be better able to understand what the Venezuelans think of the world situation, to establish an agreement in views, and to look at the causes of differences that exist in our respective positions so that we may expand mutual understanding and cooperation," he said.

He added that the USSR holds these kinds of talks with dozens of countries throughout the world and that "there is nothing unusual in this kind of political consultation," "which is very common in our country's diplomatic experience."

He also described Venezuelan-Soviet relations as stable. "But not everything has been done or achieved. There are still many tasks to be done in bringing our countries closer," he added.

Fokin invited the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry to send officials to Moscow next year to renew these contacts with Venezuela.

Fokin will return to Moscow on Sunday via Mexico.

U.S. EXERCISES TO PRACTICE 'QUARANTINE'

LD062245 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 6 TASS -- The Pentagon is finalising preparations for the U.S. Armed Forces' biggest exercises in Central America.

According to Otto Reich, consultant to the U.S. Secretary of State on Latin America (in the rank of Ambassador) who held a press conference for foreign journalists on Friday, the exercises are part of the so-called "security shield" -- i.e. an armoured curtain by which the Reagan administration wants to separate Central American countries from the rest of the world.

It is clear from the explanations given at a press conference by Vice Admiral Thomas Bigley, head of the Planning and Policy Division of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that it is a question of the biggest military operation to involve Army and Marine units as well as three powerful naval forces of the USA. Artillery, rockets, and other armaments, means of communication, as well as high-powered building equipment for the construction of durable military facilities, airfields, in the first place, are being delivered to the territory of Honduras at an accelerated pace. A considerable part of weapons and equipment are being airlifted by "C-130" military transportation planes. Puerto Castilla areas in Honduras' north will be the centre of the operation. During exercise special units will come within a distance of eight km from the border of Nicaragua, judging by everything, exactly in those areas where the CIA's Somocista hirelings operate, invading the territory of Nicaragua.

As far as the U.S. Navy is concerned, judging by the Vice Admiral Bigley's statement, it will practice, first of all, operations to establish a "quarantine" or a sea blockade of the coast of Central American countries. Bigley emphasized that the U.S. Navy is always ready to carry out President Reagan's order to establish a sea quarantine or blockade in the area. He also pointed out that, apart from the three forces which will operate in Central America, additional ships from among the U.S. Pacific Fleet may be sent there in case of necessity.

U.S. PLANS TO 'DESTABILIZE' NICARAGUA NOTED

LD090852 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 9 TASS -- CIA Director William Casey has admitted that the Reagan administration is planning to expand the CIA's undercover operations to "destabilize" the situation in Nicaragua and to give support to the anti-Sandinista counterrevolutionaries that have entrenched themselves in the territory of Honduras. Casey spoke at closed-door hearings in the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. This is reported from Washington with reference to well-informed sources in Congress by the newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER. The newspaper points out that President Reagan has already sent a request to the Senate Committee on Intelligence for additional appropriations to broaden the CIA's operations against Nicaragua. According to William Casey's estimates, thirty to fifty million dollars are essential for these purposes in the next 1984 financial year. The U.S. CIA's activities in Central America will cost the U.S. taxpayers an aggregate of 300 million dollars.

Central America is only one of many regions of the world which are the target of secret operations of U.S. special services. The Reagan administration attaches special importance to the CIA's secret war against Afghanistan. PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER reports that support for the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands, including, in particular, the transfer of arms to them, costs Washington 100 million dollars every year. The newspaper points out that at present the U.S. Administration has already prepared a bill, which is to be sent to the Senate, on setting up a fund to finance the USA's subversive and espionage activities abroad. The bill envisages the allocation of 1,000 million dollars for these purposes to the CIA alone. Appropriations to U.S. special services in the next financial year is expected to amount to an aggregate of 12,000-15,000 million dollars.

HONDURAS CP CALLS FOR END TO U.S. 'DOMINATION'

LD061051 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Managua August 6 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov: U.S. interference in the affairs of Central American countries is an integral part of the Reagan administration's mad plans to gain world domination, says a statement by the Communist Party of Honduras, distributed here.

The statement points out that the White House, set to achieve military superiority over the USSR and other socialist countries, escalates the arms race, undermines the principles of peaceful relations between nations, and heightens international tensions. Washington seeks to suppress with rude force any progressive movements in Latin America, exerts strong pressure on "disobedient" governments, and plots against states which have cast off their dependence on imperialism and are building a new life.

On the pretext that Nicaragua allegedly "threatens U.S. security," the United States, with the help of the CIA and the Pentagon, has set up tens of camps of Somocista cutthroats in Honduras, having turned that country into a staging area for criminal aggression against the Nicaraguan people. With consent from Honduras' top leaders, the United States intends to turn it shortly into an arena of provocative military manoeuvres which might signal the beginning of American armed intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Under these conditions, the statement stresses, it is the duty of communists, all revolutionaries, and patriots of Honduras to struggle for the revival of national dignity, eradication of American domination, and prevention of a devastating war in Central America.

PINOCHET, U.S. SAID SETTING 'MARXIST PLOT TRAP'

PY051707 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Commentary by Mireya Baltra]

[Text] The dictator and his fascist advisors are resorting to the old reactionary strategy: enforcing repressive measures, chopping heads in a selective manner, intimidating, committing [as heard], and confusing people so as to hinder plans to undertake joint actions and work for common objectives on the part of the National Workers Command. Above all, this regime is interested in dividing the union movement and the working class. It wants to cause a setback for the working class, it wants union groups to struggle alone, it wants to grant minimal amendments to the labor laws.

If we fall into his fascist trap, Pinochet may be able to continue his stubbornness and save himself from political collapse. He fears that through their unity the decisive attacks of the working class and the democratic opposition may be able to oust him.

Moreover, the U.S. Embassy, headed by Theberge, charge d'affaires (?Richard Luce), and the labor affairs secretary, has been sponsoring several meetings with union leaders with the objective of persuading them that it is not useful for them to appear in public next to Marxist sectors. According to the Yankee embassy, this would inevitably lead to the destabilization of the frankly repulsive imperialist system which planned and financed, through its embassy in Chile and through the multinational companies, the destabilization of the constitutional government headed by President Allende and the fascist coup of September 1973. It is the imperialists who oppose the idea of workers exercising their legitimate right since in doing so they may destabilize the [words indistinct] fascist system.

The ridiculous theory raised by Pinochet and the Yankee embassy to trap fools is that there is a Marxist plot that is being promoted by the (?Russians). In a private meeting between a group of generals and their commander-in-chief -- and I set the latter in quotes -- that was held after 11 May, (?Pinochet noted) that the protest was rooted either in the present (?international recession) or the Marxist plot promoted from Soviet Russia. But the generals disagreed with Pinochet.

What is the basis for all this? [Words indistinct] anti-communism. Imperialism protects its interests: Pinochet and Chilean oligarchy. But to safeguard both of them which moreover, are interdependent, they need a submissive union movement, a hybrid movement that lacks principle, an apolitical movement that only limits itself to union activity so that the government can continue to control the collective agreements, the right to strike included in the wicked labor plan, unemployment, exploitation of the human being and misery.

Rodolfo Seguel, president of the National Workers Command and the Copper Workers Confederation, has noted that we are not talking about more laws, we are talking about changing the system.

To stop this, Pinochet and Theberge are handing out candy in an anti-communist wrapper to those who [words indistinct] of the people's struggle, Pinochet is trying to achieve a legal recognition [words indistinct], his constitution.

U.S. MOVES TO DRAW CHILE INTO SATO VIEWED

LD270857 Moscow TASS in English 0836 27 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- Driven by passion for widening the geographical limits under his control, one of the Natoists appeared in Chile, or, as they in the Pentagon circles would say, "the Pacific zone," Vadim Listov writes in his commentary in PRAVDA headlined "Geographical Exercises of a Natoist."

American Admiral W. MacDonald, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Armed Forces and simultaneously the NATO supreme allied commander in the Atlantic, has been attracted, apparently, into the Pinochet "harbour" by the affinity of souls with the fascist dictator, as the admiral has on his conscience quite a lot of blood spilled. It is, in particulr, according to his prescriptions that the war in Vietnam was waged and "pacification American style" of the peaceful population was carried out on the long suffering soil of Vietnam. But the main aim behind the Pacific cruise by the American admiral is the Pentagon's striving to draw the Pinochet regime in establishing an aggressive South Atlantic block (SATO) and even assign to him the role of an active assistant in implementing these plans of the Pentagon.

Pointing out that even before, Argentina did not display a special wish to find itself in the same military political bloc with the racist Republic of South Africa, Vadim Listov points out that after the Falkland (Malvinas) crisis Argentina has become absolutely "intransigent." It must be believed, the commentator goes on, that they in the Pentagon think that the participation of Chile, a country on the Pacific, in a South Atlantic pact could be used for directly pressuring the intractable Argentina. "And then, it may turn out to be possible to cruise even farther...."

If the Natoists are given a free hand they will, for sure, declare the Pacific to be a part of NATO's Atlantic. But this would astonish nobody. As the White House has declared the whole world to be a zone of "vital interests" of the USA, the author of the commentary writes in conclusion, it may wish to recarve the whole geography of the world according to its ideas.

STATE, PARTY URGE STRENGTHENING LABOR DISCIPLINE

PM090914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU have examined the question of stepping up work to strengthen socialist labor discipline and have adopted appropriate resolutions.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution "On Stepping Up Work To Strengthen Socialist Labor Discipline" notes that the comprehensive strengthening of socialist labor discipline is a very important condition for the successful fulfillment of economic and social development plans, for enhancing national economic efficiency, for further consolidating the foundations of the socialist way of life, for increasing the masses' labor and political activeness, and for improving democracy.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and of CPSU Central Committee plenums, party, Soviet, and economic organs, ministries, departments, and trade union and Komsomol organizations have been doing some work to strengthen labor discipline and to reduce cadre turnover in the national economy. The overwhelming majority of Soviet people have been working honestly and conscientiously and have been showing a profound commitment to ensuring the requisite order in production, transport, and the services sphere which helps to increase labor productivity and to improve output quality. Good results are being achieved where this work is done purposefully and daily and where all working people are involved in it.

Under present-day conditions, the role of labor collectives and of working people themselves in strengthening labor discipline is increasing. The USSR Law on Labor Collectives that has been adopted provides new opportunities for actively influencing the work of every working person, for encouraging leading workers, and for combating violations of discipline.

That is especially important since in industry, construction, agriculture, transport, and the nonproduction sectors, losses of working time are still great, manpower is not always used rationally, and cadre turnover is being reduced only slowly. Some workers, kolkhoz members, and employees are not working at full strength, do not value the interests of the collective, indulge in absenteeism, lateness, and instances of drunkenness, and frequently transfer from one enterprise to another without good reason. Slackers, shirkers, and drifters often feel at ease and in terms of wages and other benefits are on a par with conscientious workers. In combating such phenomena, poor use is being made of the force of public opinion, of Soviet laws, and of disciplinary measures. The role of workers' meetings and comrades' courts in the manner is still inadequate. The state of labor discipline is being adversely affected by the holding of various social events which take workers and employees away from their work.

Ministries, departments, and economic leaders have not been creating the necessary organizational and economic conditions at some enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes for normal, highly productive labor. Shortcomings in planning, material and technical supply, and production organization are leading to periods of idleness and of rush work, overtime working, and the nonfulfillment of plan targets and pledges, and are reflected in discipline and ultimately in the rate of labor productivity increase.

There have been occasions when certain workers of the apparatus of ministries, departments, and other administrative subdivisions and of scientific, planning, and design institutions have not been setting an example of good discipline, the efficient organization of work, and the full utilization of working time.

Some economic leaders and party and trade union organizations have accepted a low standard of labor discipline, have been covering up instances of mismanagement, and have not been taking all the measures that they should to impose order in production.

All this indicates large untapped reserves in the national economy. It is a most important economic and sociopolitical task to place them at the service of society.

Concern for the working man's good was and remains the supreme goal and main point of all our party and state activity. Soviet people's conscientious labor, strict order, and good organization are the basis for carrying out the tasks set by the party in improving Soviet people's living standards.

The instructions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums on firmly combating all violations of party, state, and labor discipline at all levels of the national economy and on stepping up mass political and educational work in that area have met with broad support from the Soviet people. Working people have been proposing that the degree of responsiblity for absenteeism, lateness, and other violations of discipline be increased and that officials who organize work badly and who do not bring about an improvement of working and everyday living conditions be made strictly answerable.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution makes it incumbent upon union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, USSR ministries and departments, union republics and ASSR councils of ministers, local Soviet ispolkoms, economic leaders, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations to work consistently to comprehensively strengthen labor discipline and to increase the level of organization and order at enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and in organizations and institutions so as to accelerate the growth of labor productivity.

This work must be based on educating all working people in the spirit of an in-depth understanding of their civic duty -- which is to work consciously and conscientiously for the motherland's good. It is necessary to ensure that this important political work is not reduced merely to a short-lived campaign, and to persistently form an atmosphere of high demandingness and responsibility in every collective.

While making broad use of material and moral incentives for selfless work, it is necessary at the same time to resolutely eradicate instances of a conciliatory attitude toward violations of labor and production discipline and with that aim in mind to make more efficient use of measures of social influence and the existing legal norms. Violations of labor discipline must be viewed as a deviation from the fulfillment of the duty laid down by the USSR Constitution to work conscientiously.

Socialist labor discipline is not just the strict observance of internal labor regulations but also a conscientious and creative attitude toward work, the ensuring of high quality work, and the productive use of work time.

The resolution instructs USSR ministries and departments, union republic and ASSR councils of ministers, and local Soviet ispolkoms to increase the degree of responsibility of leaders of enterprises, organizations, institutions, and their subdivisions for the state of labor discipline and cadre turnover. For the failure to take measures to strengthen order and discipline, to reduce cadre turnover, and to organize the reliable calculation of work time losses, the leaders concerned are to be deprived of the bonuses awarded for the main work results and for the outcome of socialist competition and subjected to disciplinary action or other proceedings laid down by the law.

A leader's inability to ensure the appropriate labor discipline in an allocated area of work is to be regarded as evidence of incompatibility with his post.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU consider the enhancing of the role of labor collectives and the efficient use of the rights granted to them to be a very important avenue in the work to foster and strengthen socialist labor discipline. It is in the labor collective that the personality of socialist society's working man is formed and tempered. Under present-day conditions, particularly great significance is being acquired by the development of collective forms of labor in those production teams where favorable conditions are being created for displaying the creative energy and labor activeness both of the entire collective and of each individual working person.

Questions of the state of labor discipline and measures to strengthen it must be constantly submitted for discussion in labor collectives and at meetings of teams, sections, livestock units, and workshops, as must instances of absenteeism and other violations with a view to exerting the appropriate social influence on violators, and questions of proceedings against such officials in accordance with the existing law must be brought before administrations.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic and ASSR councils of ministers, local Soviet ispolkoms, party and trade union committees, and economic leaders must provide labor collectives with the necessary conditions for exercising their authority in ensuring labor discipline as envisaged by the USSR Law on Labor Collectives.

The resolution notes that it is impermissible for workers and employees to take unjustified leave during work time for participation in all manner of meetings, rallies and seminars, sports competitions, amateur artistic activities, and the organization of tourist trips.

It is incumbent upon union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, union republic and ASSR councils of ministers, local Soviet ispolkoms, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries and departments, and economic leaders to instill strict order in these matters in accordance with the existing legislation.

So as to step up the level of moral incentive to labor veterans who work conscientiously and faultlessly, it is deemed necessary to lay down that the labor veteran medal be awarded to workers and employees not when they retire but when they complete the period of labor service necessary for the granting of a meritorious service pension or an old age pension.

The editorial offices of newspapers and journals, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and the USSR State Committee for Cinematography are instructed to systematically highlight the organizational and educational work that is being done to strengthen labor discipline, to reduce cadre turnover, to improve the use of work time and the organization of labor, to instill order in production, and to propagandize the positive experience of labor collectives on a broader scale.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU express the confidence that party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, soviet and economic organs, and the labor collectives of enterprises, organizations, and institutions will do all that is necessary to strengthen socialist labor discipline and on that basis achieve a further development of the country's economy.

Taking account of working people's proposals and with the aim of further strengthening labor discipline and reduce cadre turnover, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Strengthen Labor Discipline."

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to improve the balance of plans and material and technical supply and ensure the creation of the other economic and organizational conditions for uninterrupted and highly productive work by labor collectives and for increasing their initiative and degree of responsibility for the fulfillment of plan targets and pledges.

It is noted that under present-day conditions, the role and responsibility of ministers, and leaders of departments and other administrative organs for smoothness and efficiency in the activity of the apparatus, for businesslike efficiency and the strict fulfillment by all workers of the obligations placed on them, for the comprehensive raising of the standard of sectors' work, and for the state of plan, labor, and production discipline in subordinate associations, enterprises, and organizations, are increasing considerably.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic and ASSR councils of ministers, local Soviet ispolkoms, leaders of associations, enterprises, organizations, institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, and also trade union organizations must examine critically the state of labor and production discipline, must take specific measures to strengthen it, and must more actively introduce advanced forms of labor organization and incentives, team autonomous financing, and payment according to end results and according to the coefficient of labor input.

They must be strictly guided by the principle of equal payment for equal labor and must not permit the unjustified increasing of the scale of material incentives with the aim of enticing workers from other enterprises. They must apply more broadly the non-advance [bezavansovaya] system of calculating wages, in the light of the labor collectives' opinion and where it is expedient and feasible.

They must step up the monitoring of the granting to workers and employees of short periods of leave without pay. They must establish that where necessary and with the sides' agreement, such leave can be worked off by working people in the ensuing period, depending on the production unit's conditions and potential.

They must constantly improve working people's cultural and consumer services, labor protection, and safety techniques and must comprehensively reduce the amount of manual, semiskilled, and heavy physical labor.

They must disseminate on a broader scale the practice of organizing consumer services for working people at the production unit itself, set up comprehensive reception centers, order departments, and specialized medical rooms, and provide other types of services in working people's free time. They must pay particular attention to further developing the network of preschool institutions and to improving the organization of public catering. It is incumbent on leaders of associations, enterprises, organizations, and kolkhozes and also on trade union organizations to apply on a broader scale the practice of establishing additional benefits and advantages from the incentive funds for production pacemakers and innovators and also for people who have worked conscientiously for a long time at enterprises and organizations. They must take the work results of workers, employees, and kolkhoz members more fully into account when determining vacation time and allocating apartments and travel passes to sanatoriums and rest homes.

With the aim of providing incentives to workers and employees who work conscientiously and who do not permit violations of labor discipline, a decision has been made whereby the second and third days of additional leave for uninterrupted service are granted to this category of workers not for every 2 years of work as envisaged by the 13 December 1979 CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution, but for every year of work.

In conjunction with party organs, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, union republic and ASSR councils of ministers, and local Soviet ispolkoms are instructed to increase the role of local labor organs and of employment offices in making rational use of manpower, in finding jobs for citizens as quickly as possible, and in strengthening labor discipline and reducing cadre turnover.

It has been resolved that in the light of public needs, employment offices under local Soviet ispolkom labor sections will carry out the function of an intermediary in the process of finding employment for the population, helping to implement citizens' guaranteed right to work and choice of profession and type of study and of work in accordance with their vocation, abilities, vocational training, and education.

It is deemed expedient that as a rule the population should be informed of the worker and employee requirements of enterprises, associations, and institutions through the employment offices.

To step up the struggle against slackers and other persistent violators of labor discipline, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have deemed it necessary to resolve that:

Workers and employees who are absent without a valid reason should have their regular leave reduced in the corresponding year by the number of days' unjustified absence, except that the leave remaining is not to be less than 2 working weeks (12 working days);

The same measures as those laid down for absenteeism are to be applied to workers and employees absent from work for more than 3 hours in one working day without a valid reason;

Workers and employees who commit violations of labor discipline, who are absent without a valid reason, or who turn up at work in an intoxicated state may be transferred to other, lower-paid work for a period of up to 3 months or moved to another, inferior post for the same period. Resignation during such a period is not allowed and the time spent on work to which workers or employees have been transferred for violating labor discipline is not to count toward the period of notice of resignation;

Workers and employees dismissed for systematic violation of labor discipline, absenteeism without a valid reason or for appearance at work in an intoxicated state are to be paid bonuses at their new place of work at only half the rate for the first 6 months. If for the first 3 months a worker treats the fulfillment of his labor commitments conscientiously, the administration, with the consent of the trade union committee and in the light of the collective's opinion, may decide topay the full bonus rate thereafter.

It is deemed expedient to increase the material responsibility of workers and employees for damage caused through their own fault to an enterprise, organization, or institution when carrying out labor commitments, including responsibility for producing shoddy output. At the administration's discretion, compensation is to be made for such damage in proportion to the actual damage caused, means of deductions from a worker's wages, but is not to exceed one-third of his average monthly wages. If a worker does not agree to the deduction or to the scale of the deduction, at his request the labor dispute is to be examined under the procedure laid down by law.

The resolution stresses that appearance at work in an intoxicated state or the drinking of alcohol at work should be considered the most flagrant violation of labor discipline. To combat these phenomena, the disciplinary and material responsibility of workers and employees who appear for work in an intoxicated state is increased. In this context it is envisaged that:

The appearance by a worker or employee at work in an intoxicated state is sufficient justification for the cancellation of the labor contract on the administration's initiative;

The material responsibility of workers and employees is to the full amount of the damage caused through their own fault to an enterprise, organization or institution if that damage is caused by the actions of a worker who is in an intoxicated state. Punishment is to be by prosecution by the court or other procedure laid down by law.

It is also deemed expedient to lay down that when resigning without valid reasons:

Workers and employees are entitled to cancel a labor contract concluded for an indefinite period by giving the administration 2 months' written notice;

Continuous service is maintained so long as the interruption in work does not exceed 3 weeks.

Leaders of enterprises, organizations, and institutions are instructed to take the necessary measures to reduce the period required for formulating documents related to the dismissal and hiring of workers and employees.

The resolution notes that the existing procedure for allocating and employing graduates of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions and vocational and technical schools has considerable shortcomings. Such cadres are not always used in accordance with their skill and the appropriate production, housing, and consumer conditions are often not created for them at the local level.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, in conjunction with the AUCCTU and the USSR Ministry of Justice, are instructed to formulate and present the appropriate proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers within 6 months.

The Union Council of Kolkhozes is instructed to examine the question of submitting supplements and amendments to the kolkhoz Model Kolkhoz Charter and other acts governing the work of kolkhoz members in accordance with the present resolution.

PRAVDA ON SOCIAL BENEFITS OF ECONOMIC RESOLUTION

PM081402 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Experiment in Associations"]

[Text] The transition to the intensive development of all sectors of the economy, the practical fusion of the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of modern science and technology, and the constant improvement of administration and management methods are the main way toward a qualitative improvement in Soviet society's productive forces. "Ensuring the well-ordered and uninterrupted working of the whole economic mechanism," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said in his plenum speech, "is both a requirement for today and a policy task for the future. It is an integral part of the general process of improving our social system."

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Extend the Rights of Industrial Production Associations (Enterprises) in Planning and Economic Activity and To Enhance Their Responsibility for Work Results." The great significance of this document stemming from the decisions of the 26th party congress lies in the fact that its implementation must improve economic leadership, create conditions for improving the style and methods of management, and open up new possibilities for developing the working people's creative initiative and activeness. This will all have a beneficial effect upon the growth rates of production and its efficiency.

It is planned to conduct a major economic experiment in the associations and enterprises of five different industrial sectors: the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry. The experiment's aim is to develop in practice the main elements of a socialist management system in contemporary conditions. It will then be possible to make use of its results within a short time in other industrial sectors, and thereby more willfully encourage high-quality productive labor, initiative, and enterprise while financially penalizing those who work badly and have an irresponsible work attitude.

In accordance with the conditions of the experiment, the role of associations and enterprises in elaborating the plan is being increased considerably, and their responsibility for more fully providing the national economy and the population with high-quality output, and for fulfilling tragets with a reduced expenditure of raw and semifinished materials is being enhanced. The amount of resources allocated is determined according to economic normatives and is made directly dependent on the end results. It has been decided that associations' economic activity will be evaluated in terms of output sales, account being taken of the products list, quality, and delivery deadlines in accordance with consumers' contracts and orders. The growth of labor productivity, calculated in terms of normative net output, the fulfillment of science and technology development targets, the reduction of prime cost, and so forth, also figure among the main indicators.

The enterprises carrying out the experiment will be granted full independence in the use of funds for developing production and sociocultural measures. This will accleerate the renovation of shops and plants and will increase the rate of technical progress.

Greater opportunities are being afforded to retool plants by means of credits and depreciation deductions. The material interest of specialists and workers in increasing the output of high-quality products for export is being stepped up. As experience is accumulated, progressive systems of material incentives for designers and technologists to raise the standard and quality of technical development work and fulfill an increased volume of work with a reduced number of specialists will be introduced. It is planned to form the wages fund on the basis of progressive economic normatives, stable throughout the 5-year plan, and on the basis of the work indicators achieved. In the event that average wage growth rates outstrip the rates of increase of labor productivity growth, the relevant portion of the incentive funds will go into the reserve or will be transferred to the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction.

The successful implementation of this broad economic experiment is possible only in conditions of high responsibility by workers at all levels of production and management and strong labor, planning, and contractual discipline. The experience of the first 6 months has shown that the introduction of order in production and the increase in people's work responsibility are an enormous reserve and powerful accelerator of economic development. And it has to be used even more fully. This is all the more important in that some associations and sectors are making an attempt to conceal reserves and adopt understated targets in elaborating draft plans for the new year. Everything that is neglected in the first years of the 5-year plan has to be made up for.

The five ministries' associations and enterprises will begin implementing the experiment from the beginning of next year. Fewer than 5 months' preparation remains. Considerable organizational work has to be carried out during this time. The ministries in which the experiment is carried out are required, in agreement with the central economic departments, to elaborate and inform the associations and enterprises in good time of the methodological documents, control figures, normatives, and quotas required to draw up the 1984 draft plans. Production workers must be assisted by the central economic departments here. Particular attention must be paid to elaborating simple and understandable methodological documents which are not unwieldy in form and which precisely correspond to the spirit and letter of the resolution. In the first quarter of 1985 the USSR Gosplan will be required to generalize the work results in the new conditions so that the draft plan for the new 5-year plan may be elaborated in the light of the experiment's results.

A particular role is being assigned here to local party organizations. They are required to reveal to communists and all working people the great economic and political significance of the system of measures planned to extend the rights and increase the responsibility of production associations. All political and organizational work in labor collectives and in party and trade union organizations must be directed at further strengthening discipline and organization in work and at successfully fulfilling the targets for the present year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE HITS ZIONIST 'ATROCITIES'

Plans Expansion Campaign

PM041949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by D. Dragunskiy, twice hero of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public, under the rubric "The Soviet Public Exposes Zionist Intrigues": "Imperialism's Strike Weapon"]

[Excerpt] It is much to the displeasure of the Israeli big shots when their doings on the territories of neighboring Arab countries are compared with Nazi crimes during World War II.

But people remember, see, and compare. Their hearts fill with anger and indignation. "By their atrocities the Zionists of today are retracing the murderous path of the fascist butchers cursed by mankind," war veteran S. Levitskiy writes from Kishinev in his letter to the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public. Reactionary circles are trying to present the criticism of Zionism and condemnation of Israel's aggressive policy by the Soviet public as an "anti-Semitic campaign" in the USSR. These are vain attempts. We are internationalists struggling against all forms of chauvinism and national oppression.

As noted at the 26th CPSU Congress "In our country every person's national sentiments and natinal dignity are respected. The CPSU has struggled and will always struggle against manifestations alien to the nature of socialism such as chauvinism or nationalism, against all nationalist excesses of the kind of, say, anti-Semitism or Zionism."

The Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public, set up last April, has set itself the aim of exposing in every possible way the reactionary essence of Zionism, which is a concentration of nationalist extremism, anti-communism, chauvinism and racial intolerance, and an embodiment of the cult of political adventurism, total license, unbridled demagoguery and impudent subversion, dirty maneuvers and uncommon perfidousness.

Our committee resolutely rejects the Zionist' attempts to distort the essence of the CPSU's nationalities policy. On the pretext of concern for Soviet Jews, the Zionist are in fact pursuing mercenary aims, and trying to sow national discord among the Soviet People. The particular galvanization of Zionist activity against our country has evoked an effective reaction on the part of the Soviet public which has found a particular expression in the work of the Anti-Zionist Committee and in the very fact of its emergence.

Our committee comprises representatives of workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, figures in culture and the arts -- Soviet citizens of many nationalities. The first months of the committee's work have already shown that it enjoys widespread support among the Soviet public, which regards the struggle against Zionism as part of the struggle against war and for peace throughout the world and as its international duty. We oppose Zionist slander directed against the Soviet CPSU and the Soviet state and all attempts to sow nationalist prejudices in people's consciousness.

The committee has received hundreds of letters from Soviet people welcoming its formation and expressing a desire to take part in its work. War and labor veterans are writing in, as well as very young people. The letters contain an angry indictment of Zionism and curse the butchers. People are loudly stating that Zionism means war, brigandage, and flouting of human rights and freedoms.

"I am able to state with utmost responsibility that Soviet Jews live a full life of citizens enjoying equal rights and that none of them need the Zionist's protection. I believe that the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public will contribute to an effective rebuff to Zionism's intrigues," writes S. Aronov, member of the collegium of the Uzbek SSR Gosplan and honored economist of the republic.

"I have been a member of the CPSU for 40 years. All my life I have enjoyed the life-giving feeling of comradeship, fraternity, and friendship with all people of goodwill and therefore, I find it necessary to join my voice to that of the Soviet people who have proposed to set up a voluntary organization -- the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public. I am prepared to play an active part in its work and I am convinced that the Zionist will have to face the judgment of history, the judgment of the peoples," A. Borov, art critic (city of Frunze), writes to us.

"We Soviet people oppose Zionist barbarism. We are for peace on earth, including in the Near East. We are for a peaceful Israel, for the setting up of an independent Palestinian Arab state, and for a happy future for the Israeli and the Palestinian peoples. For this reason we ardently support the formation of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public," states Colonel S. Kantsedikas, retired, from the city of Vilnius.

At present preparations are under way for setting up committees in various republics and cities. A recent session of the presidium of the Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public outlined a program for exposing Zionism. We regard our activity as an integral part of a most important ideological task -- the struggle for strengthening the cause of peace and socialism, against the enemies of the relaxation of international tension, and against imperialist reaction's subversive actions.

'Repression, Terror' Condemned

LD052250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Aug 83

["Statement of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug (TASS) -- The latest crime by the Israeli Zionists, who carried out a bandit attack on an Islamic college in Al-Khalal where 3 people were killed and about 40 injured, has aroused the deep anger of the Soviet people. Anger and indignation are expressed in hundreds of letters that are now reaching the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public, resolutely condemning this bloody act by Tel Aviv.

The writers of these letters, who represent the whole multinational family of Soviet peoples, stress with full justification that the methods of the Zionist leaders differ very little from the crimes of the Nazi butchers, to which tens of millions of people, including millions of Jews, fell victim.

Here we have the same shooting of completely innocent old people, women and children, the same concentration camps, the same expansionist policy toward other states and the same propaganda of a "chosen" people in whose interests it is apparently possible to commit any crime. The letters reaching the committee echo the words of angry condemnation of the Israeli rulers that sounded from the high platform of the Second World Conference of Struggle against Racism and Racial Discrimination held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

Expressing the feelings of the Soviet people, who have been brought up in a spirit of internationalism and respect for all the peoples of the globe, the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public considers it necessary once again to draw the attention of the world community to the aggressive course of the Israeli Zionist leaders, which constitutes a grave threat not only to the countries and peoples of the Near East but also to the cause of peace worldwide. The struggle against Zionism, like the struggle against the ideology and practice of misanthropy, and racial and national hatred, which has nothing in common with defending the interests of the Jewish people, today acquires special meaning.

Pursuing a policy of repression and terror, usurping the right to act on behalf of all the Jews of the world, the Israeli Zionists enjoy the unlimited support of international monopoly capital and, above all, of American capital. The complete agreement between the Zionist leaders of Israel and the present American Administration, on which the Zionist lobby of the United States exerts a great influence, was very obviously demonstrated at the voting in the UN Security Council on the draft resolution of the group of Arab countries condemning the lawlessness wrought by Tel Aviv and demanding the liquidation of existing Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab lands.

Vetoing this draft, the United States revealed itself as the direct accomplice of Israel and its aggressive expansionist policy. The United States is in effect sanctioning the further annexation by Israel of the occupied Arab territories. That is why today the struggle against Zionism is inseparable from the struggle against international reaction, which is ready to scorch the earth in the fire of a thermonuclear war.

The Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public expresses the firmest protest in connection the new terrorist actions of the ruling Zionist clique of Israel and calls on all people of good will to demand that the Begin government completely withdraw Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories without delay, as envisaged by the UN decisions. Only on such a basis and under conditions of acknowledgement of the legitimate rights of the courageous Palestinian people can a comprehensive and just settlement be achieved in the Near East.

NEW CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE CHIEF PROFILED

PM071354 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed biography: "Sergey Vasilyevich Bashilov"]

[Text] Comrade S.V. Bashilov, born 1923, is a Russian, a member of the CPSU since 1947, and a railroad construction engineer. He has worked in construction for 33 years. He has been work superintendent, sector chief, chief engineer, and manager of a construction trust in Tyumen Oblast. For 9 years he led the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building's Glavsreduralstroy trust. From 1976 through 1979 he worked as chief of the USSR Gosplan Construction and Construction Industry Department. Since 1979 he has been minister of construction in the Far East and Transbaykal regions.

He is a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF NONFERROUS METALLURGY DIES

PM081150 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Aug 83 p 4

[Obituary of Y.A. Andrianov]

[Excerpts] Yulian Anatolyevich Andrianov, USSR Deputy Minister of Nonferrous Metallurgy and member of the CPSU since 1958, died suddenly 29 July 1983.

Yulian Anatolyevich Andrianov was born in 1932 in the city of Voronezh into the family of a white collar worker.

As from 1971 he was engaged in responsible work in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus. In 1980 he was appointed to the post of USSR deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy.

ECONOMIC RESULTS OF RSFSR 6-MONTH PLAN REPORTED

PM081457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The RSFSR'S Labor Rhythm"]

[Text] An RSFSR Central Statistical Administration report indicates that in the past 6 months the indicators for the fulfillment of the plan for the RSFSR'S national economic development have improved, a number of targets have been overfulfilled, and the rate of growth of social production and labor productivity has increased.

The republic's economic and social development is characterized by the following main figures: industrial output totalled 103.8 percent (as a percentage of the first 6 months of 1982); the commissioning of fixed capital by means of state capital investments was 111 percent; state capital investments totalled 107 percent; freight turnover by all types of general purpose transport was 104.5 percent;; labor productivity was 103.4 percent in industry and 103.3 percent in construction; average earnings of workers and employees were 102.4 percent; kolkhoz members' wages were 107 percent; payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds totalled 104.0 percent; state and cooperative trade retail commodity turnover was 101.3 percent; the volume of consumer service sales to the population was 104.7 percent; and the commissioning of the total area of apartment blocks out of the resources of state, social, and cooperative enterprises and organizations (including housing construction cooperatives) and kolkhozes was 110 percent.

Industry's half-yearly plan for output sales was 101 percent fulfilled. Targets for the production of most of the major types of articles were overfulfilled. The increase in the overall volume of production was 3.8 percent in comparison with the first 6 months of 1982.

Labor productivity rose by 3.4 percent: 95 percent of the production increase was achieved that way. On the whole, the growth in labor productivity in industry and in most ministries outstripped the rise in average wages; the correlation between these indicators corresponded to the estimates for the yearly plan.

The plan for the following has been fulfilled: the extraction of oil, gas, coal, and iron ore, the production of finished rolled ferrous metals, steel pipes, mineral fertilizers, sulfuric acid, metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machines, instruments, automation equipment, and computers, mainline electric locomotives, agricultural machinery, machinery for animal husbandry and feed production, manufacturing equipment for the light and food industry, and paper.

The planned increase was obtained for the production of most consumer goods and specifically for edible fish produce, butter and vegetable oil, whole milk produce, clocks and watches, china and earthenware, radio receivers, and furniture.
There were 121 million hectares of agricultural crops on farms of all categories in the 1983 harvest.

The plan for state purchases of the main livestock products as laid down for the first 6 months of this year has been overfulfilled. Purchases of livestock and poultry on all categories of farms rose by 8 percent, milk purchases rose by 14 percent, and egg purchases rose by 3 percent in comparison with the corresponding period in 1982.

The RSFSR'S population was 141.5 million on 1 July 1983.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT

PM051451 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Aug 83 p 3

[Agrometeorologist N. Ignatova report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Cool weather in the main prevailed over most of the USSR's European territory, and particularly its southern regions, in the last third of July. At the end of July the weather got warmer again.

There was rain everywhere, and in most regions it was relatively frequent. The heaviest rainfall (31-70 mm and over) occurred in the southern, eastern, and -- locally -- western and central and central oblasts of the Ukraine, over most of the North Caucasus and the Central Region, in the east of the Central Chernozem and the Baltic regions, in the Northwest Region, the southeast of the Urals Region, and also over most of Saratov and Volgograd Oblasts.

Spring barley has reached the stage of waxy or complete ripeness almost everywhere. Only in the Urals and the Volga-Vyatka Regions was it at the milky ripeness stage. In Moldavia and over most of the Ukraine and the North Caucases milky ripeness was observed in corn 10-15 days ahead of the perennial average.

In the northern oblasts of the Ukraine and the Central Chernozem Region corn continued to flower and form grains. Buckwheat has ripened in the Volga Region (south of Kuybyshev) and the Central Chernozem Region and over most of the Ukraine. In the extreme south of the European part of the USSR the heading of panicles on rice has been observed everywhere. Sunflowers are beginning to ripen in some parts of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the Central Chernozem Region.

The weather during the past 10-day period favored the postmowing regrowth of grasses and the formation of new grass harvests. In the Non-Chernozem Zone south of a line linking Riga, Moscow, and Izhevsk the ripening of red clover seeds was observed. Seed alfafa is ripening along a line which has advanced as far as the southern parts of Gorkiy Oblast and the Tatar ASSR.

In some places it was not warm enough for heat-loving vegetables to ripen, but conditions were favorable for cabbage head growth over most of the USSR's European territory. By the beginning of August spring cabbage had reached technical ripeness almost everywhere. Farms in the Northwest Region and the central Urals have started harvesting it. The ripening of apples, pears, and plums is slightly delayed.

Hot weather prevailed in the farming regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan, especially southern Kazakhstan. Substantial rain (30-60 mm) fell in most parts of West Siberia and in parts of north Kazakhstan, and this favored the growth and development of crops. In Krasnoyarsk Kray and Irkutsk Oblast the weather became warmer and the development of early spring grain crops accelerated slightly.

In Central Asia and the south of Kazakhstan abnormally hot and dry weather persisted. Maximum temperatures reached 40-46 degrees in most parts, and 48-50 in some places, which was near -- and in some places above -- the absolute maximum of the past 50-100 years.

The sultry weather had an oppressive effect on vegetable and fruit plants and in some places caused apple, plum, and grape blight.

FIELD WORK TASKS, HARVEST PROGRESS REPORTED

IZVESTIYA Reviews Harvest

PM051330 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Ivashchenko "Agricultural Review": "The Two Colors of the Harvest"]

[Excerpts] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday, 1 August, grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 41.2 million hectares in the country, of which 84 percent were threshed. Despite rain during the past week the pace of harvest work had not slackened.

The first mowing of sown and natural grasses has been carried out on 63.9 million hectares. That represents 75 percent of the annual target; 54.1 million metric tons of hay, 53.6 million metric tons of haylage, 17.1 million metric tons of silage, and 4.8 million metric tons of grass meal have been procured.

Second sowings have been carried out on 2.7 million hectares in southern parts of the country. Half of the planned area -- 20.1 million hectares -- has been prepared for winter crops.

The transporation of this year's grain crop on Orenburg Oblast grain routes is progressing much faster than during last year's harvest. This is a result of team labor organization by drivers. They have delivered 200,000 metric tons of grain to elevators. The grain growers in the Kazakh Urals Region are a whole week ahead of the harvest timetable. They have completed threshing on an area exceeding 500,000 hectares.

A report from Ulyanovsk says that the first 250,000 hectares of grain crops have been harvested on the middle Volga.

Field Tasks Detailed

PM051329 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Aug 83 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Pressing Tasks in the Fields in August"]

[Excerpts] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration information grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 41.2 million hectares in the country by 1 August. On 34.7 million hectares the grain had been threshed. The increase in the threshed area amounted to more than 7 million hectares in the past week. Wheat, barley, rye, and buckwheat are arriving at elevators.

The volume of August field work is unusually large. The harvest and grain procurement are now at their height on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, feed is being laid in at livestock units, work to augment the harvest of late crops is still underway, and the foundations are being laid for next year's harvest. And all this work is urgent and must not be delayed.

Recently rain has held up the progress of harvest work in many places. Now dry clear weather has set in. Rural machine operators and all participants in the summer harvest effort are called upon to catch up on missed work, use every hour to the full, and considerably increase the pace and improve the quality of the harvest and grain procurement work. Farmers in Kursk oblast have understood this well, they are using all machinery, maneuvering it widely, and have increased the performance of harvesters and mowers. Mowing has been carried out there on four-fifths of the area and there are no delays in threshing. Over 500,000 metric tons of grain have been delivered at state granaries and more grain is being dispatched with every day.

The harvesters are quitting the grain fields in the Ukraine. The groat crop and grass seed harvest is getting under way there, and grain continues to be dispatched to elevators.

In Belorussia the harvest has been reaped from half the sown area. The elevators there have switched to round-the-clock operation. Latvian farmers have closed the channels of harvest losses by sealing harvesters and trucks.

The harvest in Kazakhstan is advancing more and more toward the north. Grain and pulses have been cut on 3.2 million hectares in the republic. Despite bad weather the harvest effort is gathering momentum in Uralsk Oblast. This is being assisted by teams and links changing over to the collective contract. Farmers in the virgin lands are starting selective mowing and they will also start mass harvesting earlier than usual. Unfortunately, not everything is ready for this. In Turgay Oblast thousands of harvesters are still unrepaired. Many farm leaders give the shortage of machine spare parts and assemblies as the reason. At the same time considerable quantities of these have amassed at the Kazakh SSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika exchange points. Such instances have been exposed by the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee in Derzhavinskiy Rayon, for instance. Gross irregularities in the overhaul of machinery have been discovered at the Arkalyk Machine Repair Plant.

The August fields are putting pressure on pulse and groat crop growers. The pea harvest has ended in Moldavia and the Ukraine. Yet in Ulyanovsk Oblast only one-third of the sowings have been threshed. In a number of places the dispatch of the grain of this crop to elevators is lagging.

Flax has been pulled on 190,000 hectares. Following Ukrainian farms, farms in the RSFSR and Belorussia are now tackling this work. The lifting of potatoes and picking of vegetables and their deliveries to cities and industrial centers are continuing. The threshing of seed plants of perennial grasses is underway and the cutting of corn for silage has started. Rape seeds have been gathered from the first tens of thousands of hectares.

One of the pressing tasks is the earliest possible completion of preparations for winter sowing. The soil, including fallow, has been prepared on 20 million hectares, which is 50 percent of the plan. This work must be speeded up immediately in zones where the optimum sowing periods start before 10 August. The biggest lag in plowing has been allowed to occur in the following RSFSR oblast and autonomous republics (percentages of the plan):

Kalinin Oblast	-- 39
Udmurt ASSR	-- 39
Moscow Oblast	-- 38
Chuvash ASSR	-- 37
Novgorod Oblast	-- 35
Vladimir Oblast	-- 34
Ivanovo Oblast	-- 34
Sverdlovsk Oblast	-- 29
Bryansk Oblast	-- 29
Leningrad Oblast	-- 28
Yaroslavl Oblast	-- 24
Vologda Oblast	-- 22

It is important to harvest as fast as possible the crops that are to be followed by the winter crops and to prepare the fields they occupied without delay. Agricultural specialists are called upon to pay special attention to the preparation of seeds since their quality is not up to standard on many farms. It is also necessary to speed up the dispatch of winter crop seeds to parts of the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Ukraine, and Siberia, where the ripening of this year's harvest was held up.

In the RSFSR the preparation of the soil for spring crops is drawing to a close on the first 1 million hectares. Bearing in mind that the land plowed in August is the most valuable, it is necessary to proceed at a high pace in this work.

Every summer hour must be utilized toward this year's and next year's harvest!

RSFSR GRAIN PROCUREMENT PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

PM071707 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[RSFSR Ministry of Procurements "Agricultural Review": "The Grain Is Accumulating on the Threshing Floors"]

[Text] The state is now buying grain from kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 29 krays, oblasts, and ASSRs in the RSFSR.

Farms in Krasnodar Kray are carrying out procurements at a fast pace. They have already contributed 2.8 million metric tons of grain to state resources. Ust-Labinskiy Rayon completed the harvesting of early cereals in a very short time. The yield there is 43.8 quintals per hectare. Farms in the rayon sold the state 138,000 metric tons compared with a procurement plan of 120,000 metric tons.

Grain procurements are proceeding at a good rate in Stavropol Kray, where 78 percent of the wheat which has reached the elevators is of the strong and valuable strains. Neftekumskiy and Levokumskiy Rayons have fulfilled the plans for grain procurements. Above-plan sales are continuing there.

Grain production has increased in a number of rayons in Volgograd Oblast. Sovkhozes in Pallasovskiy Rayon intend to sell at least 250,000 tons of grain. That means that the 3-year procurement plan will be 125 percent fulfilled. Stavropoltavskiy Rayon will also overfulfill the 3-year plan.

The sale of grain is increasing in Voronezh and Saratov Oblasts, which is being helped by the high standard of the organization of work at threshing floors and the hourly schedules for crop deliveries to grain reception enterprises.

At the same time, grain procurements are proceeding only slowly in a number of ASSRs, krays, and oblasts. Grain is accumulating on the threshing floors, and given the unfavorable weather that will inevitably be reflected in the quality. Take Volgograd Oblast, for example: From 20-25 July the elevators received 360,000 tons of grain, whereas over 1 million tons have accumulated at threshing floors, of which more than 50 percent is of marketable grade. Farms in Kletskiy Rayon are gathering a good harvest, nearly 2 quintals per hectare above the plan. But they are in no hurry to send their grain to the state. It is the same in Serafimovichskiy and Chernyshkovskiy Rayons. The reason given is always the same -- the wet weather. Many farms in Dubovskiy settlement are in no hurry to dispatch their grain. Thousands of tons are being left in the open. The Krasnaya Zvezda Kolkhoz, for example, has not fulfilled even 25 percent of the sales plan.

Many farms and rayons in Rostov Oblast are working slowly, and the pace in the last 5-day period was even slower than in the one before. Very nearly half of the rayons are selling no grain to the state. Farms in Neklinovskiy Rayon have threshed about 100,000 metric tons, including 4,700 tons of peas, but only 10 percent of the threshed quantity has been sold. Not even 1 ton of peas has been sold. In the first 2 years of the 5-year plan the 40 Let Oktyabrya and 20 Partsyezd Kolkhozes had a considerable shortfall of grain to the state even though they received tens of tons of mixed feed and grain feed each year from state resources.

One of the arable farmers' most important tasks is to provide the full range of produce envisaged by the target. Many of the republic's farms are resolving that task successfully. Grain reception enterprises are receiving wheat, brewing barley, and peas. Voronezh Oblast, for example, has had shortcomings in recent years when the pea sales plan was not fulfilled. This year farms in Petropavlovskiy, Kalacheyevskiy, Olkhovatskiy, Verkhnemamonskiy, and Buturlinovskiy Rayons are sending out peas above the plan figure. However, matters are not like that everywhere. Having threshed a considerable quantity of peas, a number of farms in Rostov, Tambov and Lipetsk Oblasts are keeping them at the threshing floors.

Successful procurements depend to a great extent on the workers of grain reception enterprises and state inspectorates for purchases and quality of agricultural produce. Elevator collectives are striving to ensure the smooth and uninterrupted recept of grain so that the entire crop is received in good time and reliably protected.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS FEED PROCUREMENT

PM081409 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Jul 83 p 1

[USSR Ministry of Agriculture "Agricultural Review": "Silage-Making Time"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, more than two-thirds of the planned areas of sown and natural grasses on kolkhozes and sovkhozes had been cut by 25 July. Some 48.4 million metric tons of hay, 49.8 million metric tons of cured hay, and 12.6 million metric tons of silage had been procured and 4.4 million metric tons of grass meal and other artificially dried green feed had been produced.

This is how feed procurement is progressing in the union republics (in plan percentages):

	hay procured	cured hay procured	artificially dried green feed produced
RSFSR	62	62	52
Ukrainian SSR	85	74	48
Belorussian SSR	102	107	58
Uzbek SSR	66	141	48
Kazakh SSR	65	76	43
Georgian SSR	15	92	17
Azerbaijan SSR	64	95	62
Lithuanian SSR	114	117	72
Moldavian SSR	36	80	27
Latvian SSR	123	103	54
Kirghiz SSR	37	131	91
Tajik SSR	65	123	33
Armenian SSR	32	89	19
Turkmen SSR	54	100	42
Estonian SSR	117	102	59

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes possess great potential for fulfilling and overfulfilling this year's targets for coarse and succulent feed procurement. The sowing of feed catch crops is a great reserve for increasing feed production. The regions have sufficient moisture and a second crop must be cultivated on the irrigated plowland following the harvest of grain and other agricultural crops. Some 2.4 million hectares of postharvest sowing was carried out last year. This year, kolkhozes ad sovkhozes have planned to sow over 4 million hectares with catch crops.

Many farms in Kherson, Crimean, Dnepropetrovsk and other oblasts allocate 20 percent or more of the irrigated plowland to catch crops each year and obtain big harvests of feed crops. Repeat sowings of corn yield 200-280 quintals of green matter per hectare in this zone. For example, the Avangard Kolkhoz in Chernigov Oblast's Chernigovskiy Rayon, which regularly uses over 40 percent of its plowland for this crop, obtains about 25 percent of all its feed that way. In the Belorussian SSR, catch crops provide up to 1 million extra metric tons of feed units. That reserve is being widely used by the Uritskiy Kolkhoz in Gomel Oblast, the Osnezhitskiy Kolkhoz in Brest Oblast and many other farms.

According to the daily figures, 2 million hectares of feed catch crops have now been sown of which 1.2 million hectares are on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukrainian SSR. Moldavia's farms have overfulfilled the sowing plan by 100 percent and Uzbekistan's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are close to fulfilling it. Some 160,000 hectares of feed crops have been sown in Krasnoyarsk Kray, 125,000 hectares have been sown in Rostov Oblast, and 86,000 hectares have been sown in Stavropol Kray. Feed catch crops are being sown on large areas in Kursk, Ulyanovsk and a number of other oblasts in the RSFSR. At the same time, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kazakhstan, Georgia and Armenia are cutting grasses at a low rate and are introducing feed catch crops only poorly.

Farms in southern oblasts are laying in silage. When determining the right time to begin work accountis taken primarily of the condition of the feed crops allocated for that purpose. The best silage can be obtained from sunflowers when flowering begins, from sudan grass when panicles are forming, from vetch-oats mixtures in the phase of the waxy ripeness of grain in the first two lower bean clusters and from lupine in the shiny bean phase [faza blestyashchikh bobikov]. For corn the optimum harvesting time will be at the end of the milky stage and in the waxy stage of grain ripeness. As ripening proceeds, the moisture content of these crops falls to its optimum (70-60 percent) and the nutrient content rises. In all-union scientific research institute feed tests, corn in the milky stage of grain ripeness yielded 43.8 quintals of feed units, in the milky-waxy stage -- 57.2 quintals, and in the waxy stage -- 70 quintals per hectare.

This year corn for silage is in good to satisfactory condition on most kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Many farms are able not only to obtain a big crop of green matter but also to harvesting corn cobs and use them to prepare mixed silage. The more full-value succulent and course feed is laid in, the more forage grain stockmen can save in the indoor maintenance period.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes must procure about 248 million metric tons of silage. Those farms that repaired their silage premises, and accelerated the construction of new feed storage facilities are acting correctly. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes had prepared 81 percent of the silage harvesting combines by 15 July. Over 45,000 of these machines are unrepaired, of which the RSFSR has 29,700, Kazakhstan has 8,400 and the Ukraine has 4,200. Silage harvesting combines are being repaired only slowly on farms in Turkmenistan and in Orel, Volgograd, Voronezh, and a number of other oblasts.

Silage quality depends very much on storage conditions. However, many farms are slow to dig lined pits. Last year about 40 percent of the succulent feed was stored in primitive pits and even in mounds and only 8 percent of the fodder was covered with plastic sheeting. The construction of silage and haylage facilities on farms in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Turkmenistan, and West and East Siberia is poor, resulting in large losses of feed.

SENIOR NAVAL OFFICERS PUBLISH NAVY DAY ARTICLES

Admiral Smirnov

PM081601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 83 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Admiral of the Fleet N. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy: "The Motherland's Ocean Shield"]

[Excerpts] Today the fighting men of our Armed Forces and the entire Soviet land celebrate USSR Navy Day. This year it is being celebrated in conditions of especially intensive creative work by our country's working people to fulfill the majestic program of economic and social development charted by the 26th CPSU Congress and of the great political and labor upsurge generated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. The Navy's sailors are greeting their holiday in an elevated frame of mind as they vigilantly mount the ocean watch, reliably defending along with all the USSR Armed Forces the great gains of socialism.

In the postwar years the forces of imperialism, having unleashed the cold war against the countries of the socialist community, set about preparing for a new world war. Under these conditions the CPSU and the Soviet Government were forced to implement the requisite measures to safeguard the country's security. One such measure was the creation of a qualitatively new, oceangoing nuclear missile fleet meeting in terms of its technical equipment all the demands of modern warfare.

Today the Soviet Navy embodies the latest achievements of our own science and technology. Nuclear missile armaments, heavy-duty power installations, and modern radioelectronic and automated systems, communications and navigation equipment have put it in the strategic forces class. For the Navy, insuperable distances and inaccessible ocean regions do not exist. Nuclear submarines -- the navy's main strike force -- can accomplish operational assignments whereever necessary for the defense of the country and reamin under water for as long as required. Modern surface ships are distinguished by their high standard of technical equipment, especially notable in this regard being the nuclear-powered millile cruiser "Kirov" and the ASW cruiser "Kiev," "Minsk," and "Novorossiysk," which are the pride of Soviet military shipbuilding.

The Navy's operational capabilities are considerably extended and its mobility increase by naval missile-carrying and ASW aviation.

The coastal rocket and artillery troops, the valiant naval infantry, and the Navy's other forces today have at their disposal excellent military equipment and armaments.

But the Navy's greatest strength is, of course, its men -- those on untiring watch over nuclear reactors, who man the electronic stations and equipment, and who control formidable arrays of missiles. The country gives us fine, qualified cadres. One need only say that the majority of naval officers have higher education, a considerable number of warrant officers have secondary technical education, and the vast majority of petty officers and conscripts have a secondary school or technical college education. Ships' companies and coastal units and subunits are continuously being replenished with literate, aware, disciplined, and cultured troops. The Navy strengthens and develops these qualities and becomes for those who serve in it a true school of life, courage, and skill.

Soivet seamen have more than once proved that they are faithful to the glorious traditions passed down to them by older generations, and that the formidable arms and technology entrusted to them are in skilled hands.

We recall for example the remarkable trips to the North Pole under the Arctic ice by Soviet nuclear submariners, the world's first underwater circumnavigation by a group of vessels, and other glorious achievements. A number of seamen -- L. Kuverskiy, V. Kozlov, V. Lushin, and others -- have been given the title hero of the Soviet Union in peacetime.

Many of our crews will be celebrating USSR Navy Day on distant ocean voyages. These voyages bear witness to the Navy's growing capabilities, the skill of its crews and primarily of its commanders. On long voyages crews' coordination, their ability to act under complex conditions is rehearsed. It is not only the reliability of the technology and the armaments that is scrutinized but a commander's tactical maturity, a crew's psychological and moral and political toughness, their battle training and physical endurance, and their ability to solve the most complex tasks. One can say with complete authority that our sailors have familiarized themselves with sailing conditions in remote regions and can function there reliably and with assurance.

When visiting foreign ports far from their native shores, Soviet sailors are worthy representatives of their motherland -- active standard bearers for the Soviet way of life. Such, for example, were the members of the recently completed round-the-world Antarctic expedition. On board the "Admiral Vladimirskiy" and "Faddey Bellinsgauzen," ships of the Navy's hydrographic service, they retraced the route taken by the great Russian navigators F. F. Bellinsgauzen and M.P. Lazarev, who -- in 1820 -- in the sailing sloops "Vostok" and "Mirnyy" discovered a sixth part of the world -- Antarctica. During a trip of many months the Soviet military hydrographers carried out an extensive program of scientific research, enriching world science with new discoveries.

In the struggle to increase the Navy's combat strength and achieve high results in military training and socialist competition and in strengthening military discipline a decisive role is played by the activities of military councils and commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations, and by the ideological and political education work they carry out. This received a new impetus from the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the provisions, conclusions, and directives contained in the speech at the plenum by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Interpreting these as a militant action program, the Navy's commanders and political workers and Communists aboard ships and in units are today taking measures to guarantee an even closer bond between real life and ideological, educational, and propaganda work, and to exploit more fully the educational opportunities afforded by naval service to instill in the personnel a conscientious attitude toward fulfilling the demands of their military oath and regulations and to develop in them a heightened personal responsibility for consolidating the defense capability of the motherland.

Wherever, in whatever region of the world's oceans our ships are found, indissoluble links bind their crews to the motherland and to its people. Naval seamen are full and equal citizens of the USSR and actively participate in the sociopolitical life of the country. A fine tradition has arisen of close links between ships and units and local party and soviet organizations, labor collectives, and DOSAAF organizations, which perform great military patriotic work among young people, preparing them for naval service.

From year to year the Lenin Komsomol's patronage of the fleet strengthens. Today the Komsomol organizations of the 15 union republics and more than 60 krays and oblasts have patronage arrangements with the Navy.

Today, on USSR Navy Day, the seamen express their deep gratitude to shipbuilders, defense industry workers, and all those who create the Navy's advanced material and technical base.

One feels bound to address words of special gratitude to naval veterans and to those who fought in the Great Patriotic War. Their invaluable experience and glorious front-line traditions are our sacred property. To preserve and augment these traditions is the duty of each one of us.

Our country is a peace-loving one, and no one is threatened by our Navy. But the seamen follow closely the development of the international situation. They distinctly recognize that in conditions whereby the forces of imperialism are whipping up the arms race, are actively preparing for war, and are pushing mankind to the brink of a nuclear holocaust, the highest vigilance is demanded of them, as well as the readiness to decisively rebuff aggression from whatever quarter. The Soviet people and their friends can work with peace of mind, for the mighty USSR Armed Forces, including the Navy -- the motherland's ocean shield -- are reliably guarding their labor, peace, and happiness.

Admiral Medvedev

PM081313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Admiral P. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and Chief of the Political Directorate of the Navy: "Guarding our Sea Borders"]

[Excerpts] Navy Day, celebrated this year on 31 July, is one of our great patriotic holidays. For naval seamen the holiday is both a joyous and a responsible one. Each time it passes in the form of a nationwide inspection of the Navy's combat strength and of the readiness of those who defend the motherland's sea borders to execute their exalted military duty.

Naval personnel greeted with deep satisfaction and unanimous approval the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the party Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as well as the election of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In accordance with the demands of the plenum, military councils, commanders, political organs, and the Navy's party and Komsomol organizations are today working to further enhance combat readiness and to train and educate the personnel.

The naval seamen's holiday is being celebrated at a time of dangerous exacerbation of the international situation. Reactionary imperialist circles -- above all, those of the United States -- are developing their militarist activities apace behind the smoke-screen of myths about a "Soviet military threat." They are calling for a "crusade" against communism, they are nurturing plans to exterminate socialism as a system, and in order to implement these plans they are deploying new types of nuclear and conventional weapons. American imperialism makes active use of its naval forces in the implementation of its aggressive schemes and hegemonist aspirations. The Navy, as one U.S. president put it, is the United States' "right hand."

To counter the United States, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries speak out actively and consistently against the militarization of the oceans, advancing concrete and constructive initiatives in this regard. In their Political Declaration of January 1983 the Warsaw Pact states advocated initiating talks on the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and on the extension of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans.

The declaration contains proposals on withdrawing all nuclear-armed ships from the Mediterranean, on limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean, as well as other genuinely peaceful and mutually advantageous initiatives.

However, the facts show that the United States, on the basis of its new naval strategy, is concentrating a considerable nuclear missile potential in the ocean theater in an attempt to achieve absolute U.S. naval superiority on the world's oceans. Therefore Soviet naval seamen, ardently and unanimously supporting the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, do not let their vigilance slip for a single minute, keep their powder dry, and are in a high state of combat readiness so that no eventuality catches us unawares.

The Soviet people are proud of their offspring -- the Navy -- which, in single combat formation with the other branches of the Armed Forces, has traveled a glorious path of combat and written many shining pages in the heroic annals of our motherland.

Now the summer period of military training is in full swing. The training routine for a naval seaman is a long ocean voyage. In the course of voyages lasting many months the men pass through the great school of combat and maritime training, and of ideological, moral, and psychological tempering, a school of vigilance, discipline, friendship, and collectivism. Service at sea itself tempers the characters of the young men.

The naval seamen have approached their holiday with high indicators in their military work. Almost half of them achieved an excellent rating in combat and political training, and more than 80 percent are qualified specialists. The achievement of success is promoted by socialist competition, which is widespread in the Navy under the slogan "Heightening vigilance and reliably defend the motherland's security!"

Fine successes in implementing training and combat tasks and their socialist pledges have been achieved by the crews of the excellent-rated nuclear missile submarine commanded by Captain First Class V. Zhuravlev and the guards' missile cruiser "Varyag." They were awarded pennants of the USSR defense minister for courage and military valor. Many glorious deeds belong to the sailors of the nuclear missile cruiser "Kirov," the guards large ASW ship "Krasnyy Krym," and the ships bearing the names of the hero-cities: "Moskova," "Leningrad," "Kiev," and "Minsk."

The increased level of staffs' operational and tactical training and of the field, air, and sea training of the troops and naval forces was shown by the recently concluded exercises held under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, on the territory of the Baltic and Belorussian Military Districts and in the Baltic Sea. A large group of men who had distinguished themselves were awarded valuable gifts by the USSR defense minister. Among them were the officers V. Krasheninnikov, N. Batechko, and Ye. Minaka, Ensign V. Ulyanov, and others.

In May the ships of the Navy's hydrographic service "Admiral Vladimirskiy" and "Faddey Bellinsgauzen" returned from an important round-the-world Antarctic expedition. Following the route of the Antarctic pioneers F. F. Bellingsgauzen and M. P. Lazarev, they carried out an extensive program of scientific research, coped excellently with their tasks, and enriched themselves with the practical experience of such complex long voyages.

The links between the Soviet Navy and the fraternal navies and armies of the Warsaw Pact countries are developing continuously. Vivid new proof of the indissolubility of the fraternal armies' and navies' combat cooperation born out of the common struggle against German fascism was given by the "Shield-82" exercises held last September on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the adjoining area of the Black Sea, and also by the joint command post exercise "Soyuz-83."

The inexhaustible source of the strength and might of the Army and Navy lies in their indissoluble and continuously growing unity with the people. The manifold links between naval personnel and local party, soviet, and trade union organizations are fruitful. A 60-year-plus patronage binds our glorious Leninist Komsomol and the Navy with strong bonds of friendship.

We value highly the activity of the DOSAAF organizations which prepare find specialists for service at sea. We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to veterans of the Army and Navy, of war and labor, for their active military patriotic work.

Closely rallied around our Communist Party, naval seamen vigilantly defend the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people and gains of socialism. Together with the men of the other branches of the Armed Forces they are ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggression from whatever quarter.

OBITUARY OF RETIRED VICE ADMIRAL KHOLOSTYAKOV

PM071428 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Obituary of G.N. Kholostyakov]

[Excerpts] Hero of the Soviet Union Vice-Admiral Georgiy Nikitich Kholostyakov, retired, who took part in the civil war and the Great Patriotic War, died 21 July. We have lost a loyal son of the Soviet people who devoted all his conscious life to selflessly serving the motherland and the Communist Party, whose ranks he joined in 1920.

G.N. Kholostyakov was born in 1902 in the Brest Oblast city of Baranovichi.

D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, P.N. Medvedev, N.I. Smirnov, V.N. Chernavin, G.A. Bondarenko, P.G. Kotov, G.A. Kuznetsov, L.V. Mizin, V.G. Novikov, A.M. Kosov, Yu.S. Melentev, I.M. Kapitanets, V.V. Sidorov, A.M. Kalinin, A.S. Zheltov, V.M. Grishanov, S.Ye. Zakharov, N.A. Torik, G.I. Shchedrin, P.A. Morgunov.

MILITARY SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE CHIEF DIES

PM051158 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed and untitled announcement]

[Text] With profound regret the command of the USSR Defense Ministry Central Directorate, friends, and comrades announce the death of Engineer-Colonel Yevgeniy Ivanovich Ivashutich, chairman of the Scientific and Technical Committee, and express their sympathy with the relatives and friends of the deceased.

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August 10, 1983